

=> fil reg

=> s atenolol/cn

L1 1 ATENOLOL/CN

=> s timolol/cn

L3 1 TIMOLOL/CN

=> s inderal

L5 2 INDERAL

=> d tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

RN 26379-20-4 REGISTRY

CN Germacra-1(10),7,11-trien-15-oic acid, 8,12-epoxy-6.alpha.-hydroxy-,
.gamma.-lactone, (Z)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN ***Dihydroneolinderalactone***

MF C15 H18 O3

LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Currently available stereo shown.

/ Structure 1 in file .gra /

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

RN 318-98-9 REGISTRY

CN 2-Propanol, 1-[(1-methylethyl)amino]-3-(1-naphthalenyloxy)-, hydrochloride
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 2-Propanol, 1-(isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthyloxy)-, hydrochloride (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN (.+-.)-Propranolol hydrochloride

CN (R,S)-Propranolol hydrochloride

CN 1-(1-Naphthoxy)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropylaminopropane hydrochloride

CN 1-(1-Naphthyloxy)-2-hydroxy-3-isopropylaminopropane hydrochloride

CN 1-(1-Naphthyloxy)-3-(isopropylamino)-2-propanol hydrochloride

CN 1-(Isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthoxy)-2-propanol hydrochloride

CN 1-(Isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthyloxy)propan-2-ol hydrochloride

CN Anaprilin

CN Anapriline

CN Avlocardyl

CN DL-Anapriline

CN dl-Propranolol hydrochloride

CN DL-Propranolol hydrochloride

CN Docitan

CN Dociton

CN Duranol

CN ICI 45520

CN ***Inderal***

CN ***Inderal LA***

CN Naprilin

CN Obsidan

CN Propranolol chloride

CN Propranolol hydrochloride

CN Propraratiopharm

DR 3506-09-0, 146874-86-4

MF C16 H21 N O2 . C1 H

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
CSCHEM, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGPAT, EMBASE, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB,
IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSDIRECTORY, IPA, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR,
PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (525-66-6)

/ Structure 2 in file .gra / .

1758 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1759 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
30 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> s metoprolol/cn
L8 1 METOPROLOL/CN

=> s propranolol/cn
L9 1 PROPRANOLOL/CN

=> s timolol/cn
L10 1 TIMOLOL/CN

=> s atorvastatin/cn
L11 1 ATORVASTATIN/CN

=> s cerivastatin/cn
L12 1 CERIVASTATIN/CN

=> s pravastatin/cn
L13 1 PRAVASTATIN/CN

=> s fluvastatin/cn
L14 1 FLUVASTATIN/CN

=> s lovastatin/cn
L15 1 LOVASTATIN/CN

=> s simvastatin/cn
L16 1 SIMVASTATIN/CN

=> fil medline caplus embase biosis uspatfull

=> s l11-16 or atorvastatin or cerivastatin or pravastatin or fluvastatin or lovastatin or simva
2 FILES SEARCHED...
4 FILES SEARCHED...
L17 216829 (L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16) OR ATORVASTATIN OR
CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUVASTATIN OR LOVASTATIN OR
SIMVASTATIN OR ?STATIN?

=> s l1 or l8-10 or atenolol or timolol or propranolol or metoprolol or
MISSING TERM AFTER ETOPROLOL OR
Operators must be followed by a search term, L-number, or query name.

=> s l1 or l8-10 or atenolol or timolol or propranolol or metoprolol
L18 202196 L1 OR (L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR ATENOLOL OR TIMOLOL OR PROPRANOLOL
OR METOPROLOL

=> s l17 (s) l18
L19 1018 L17 (S) L18

=> s l17 (w) l18
L20 28 L17 (W) L18

=> s l20 range,=2001
MISSING OPERATOR L20 RANGE,=2001
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l20 range,= 2001
MISSING OPERATOR L20 RANGE,=
The search profile that was entered contains terms or

nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s 120 range =, 2001
L21 28 L20

=> s 120 range =, 2000
L22 28 L20

=> d ti so tot

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 28 MEDLINE

TI Effects of sandostatin on gastric mucosal perfusion in rats with portal hypertensive gastropathy.

SO CHUNG-HUA KAN TSANG PING TSA CHIH, (2000 Feb) 8 (1) 21-3.
Journal code: DAU; 9710009. ISSN: 1007-3418.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 28 MEDLINE

TI In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli.

SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY, (1995 Feb) 268 (2 Pt 2) F266-72.
Journal code: 3U8; 0370511. ISSN: 0002-9513.

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 28 MEDLINE

TI The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after hypoglycaemia in man.

SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, (1992 Dec) 34 (6) 547-50.
Journal code: AU9; 7503323. ISSN: 0306-5251.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 28 MEDLINE

TI Role of hepatic autoregulation in defense against hypoglycemia in humans.

SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION, (1985 May) 75 (5) 1623-31.
Journal code: HS7; 7802877. ISSN: 0021-9738.

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 28 MEDLINE

TI [Recent developments in the medical treatment of emergency cirrhotic hemorrhage. Vasopressin and glipressin, prostaglandins, ***somatostatin***, ***propranolol***, cimetidine and ranitidine].
Recenti acquisizioni in tema di trattamento medico nelle urgenze emorragiche da cirrosi. Vasopressina e glipressina, prostaglandine, somatostatina, propranololo, cimetidina e ranitidina.

SO MINERVA MEDICA, (1983 Oct 6) 74 (38) 2189-95.
Journal code: N6M; 0400732. ISSN: 0026-4806.

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI Effects of sandostatin on gastric mucosal perfusion in rats with portal hypertensive gastropathy

SO Zhonghua Ganzangbing Zazhi (2000), 8(1), 21-23
CODEN: ZGZZFE; ISSN: 1007-3418

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli

SO Am. J. Physiol. (1995), 268(2, Pt. 2), F266-F272
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after hypoglycemia in man

SO Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1992), 34(6), 547-50
CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI Role of hepatic autoregulation in defense against hypoglycemia in humans

SO J. Clin. Invest. (1985), 75(5), 1623-31
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli.

SO American Journal of Physiology - Renal Fluid and Electrolyte Physiology, (1995) 268/2 37-2 (F266-F272).
ISSN: 0363-6127 CODEN: AJPFDM

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after

hypoglycaemia in man.
SO British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1992) 34/6 (547-550).
ISSN: 0306-5251 CODEN: BCPHBM

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI New vasopressin regimen, ***somatostatin*** , ***propranolol***
tried for esophageal varices.
SO Gastroenterology Endoscopy News, (1985) 36/11 (5).
CODEN: GENNEY

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Role of hepatic autoregulation in defense against hypoglycemia in humans.
SO Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1985) 75/5 (1623-1631).
CODEN: JCINAO

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI [Recent developments in the emergency medical treatment of cirrhotic
haemorrhages].
RECENTI ACQUISIZIONI IN TEMA DI TRATTAMENTO MEDICO NELLE URGENZE
EMORRAGICHE DA CIRROSI.
SO Minerva Medica, (1983) 74/38 (2189-2195).
CODEN: MIMEAO

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of
fluvastatin , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
SO Journal of Controlled Release, (1997) Vol. 46, No. 1-2, pp. 187.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of Controlled Release Society Ireland Special
Symposium on Current Topics in Peptide Delivery Dublin, Ireland September
20-22, 1995
ISSN: 0168-3659.

L22 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of
fluvastatin , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1995) Vol. 12, No. 9 SUPPL., pp.
S295.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Association of
Pharmaceutical Scientists Miami Beach, Florida, USA November 5-9, 1995
ISSN: 0724-8741.

L22 ANSWER 17 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI In vitro production of angiotensin II by isolated glomeruli.
SO American Journal of Physiology, (1995) Vol. 268, No. 2 PART 2, pp.
F266-F272.
ISSN: 0002-9513.

L22 ANSWER 18 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI The effect of genetically engineered glucagon on glucose recovery after
hypoglycaemia in man.
SO British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1992) Vol. 34, No. 6, pp.
547-550.
ISSN: 0306-5251.

L22 ANSWER 19 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI BETA-ADRENERGIC MODULATION OF GROWTH HORMONE GH AUTOFEEDBACK ON
SLEEP-ASSOCIATED AND PHARMACOLOGICALLY INDUCED GH SECRETION.
SO J CLIN ENDOCRINOL METAB, (1989) 69 (6), 1187-1194.
CODEN: JCEMAZ. ISSN: 0021-972X.

L22 ANSWER 20 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI ALPHA-1-ADRENERGIC STIMULATION OF IN-VITRO GROWTH HORMONE RELEASE AND
CYTOSOLIC FREE CALCIUM IN RAT SOMATOTROPHS.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1988) 122 (4), 1419-1425.
CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

L22 ANSWER 21 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF ESOPHAGEAL VARICEAL BLEEDING.
SO Leber, Magen, Darm, (1986) 16 (4), 195-198, 201-202, 204-209.
CODEN: LBMDAT. ISSN: 0300-8622.

L22 ANSWER 22 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

TI DRUG THERAPY FOR PORTAL HYPERTENSION.
SO Ann. Intern. Med., (1986) 105 (1), 96-107.
CODEN: AIMEAS. ISSN: 0003-4819.

L22 ANSWER 23 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI ROLE OF HEPATIC AUTOREGULATION IN DEFENSE AGAINST HYPOGLYCEMIA IN HUMANS.
SO J CLIN INVEST, (1985) 75 (5), 1623-1631.
CODEN: JCINAO. ISSN: 0021-9738.

L22 ANSWER 24 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI GLUCOSE COUNTERREGULATION DURING RECOVERY FROM NEUROGLUCOPENIA WHICH
MECHANISM IS IMPORTANT.
SO METAB CLIN EXP, (1985) 34 (1), 15-18.
CODEN: META AJ. ISSN: 0026-0495.

L22 ANSWER 25 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI PHARMACOLOGICAL MODIFICATIONS OF INSULIN RELEASE IN-VITRO FROM
FUEL-RESPONSIVE TRANSPLANTABLE INSULINOMAS.
SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1984) 115 (4), 1496-1499.
CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

L22 ANSWER 26 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI ENERGY AND SUBSTRATE KINETICS AND OXIDATION DURING KETONE INFUSION IN
SEPTIC DOGS ROLE OF CHANGES IN INSULIN AND GLUCAGON.
SO CIRC SHOCK, (1984) 14 (1), 63-79.
CODEN: CRSHAG. ISSN: 0092-6213.

L22 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI VASOPRESSIN AND VASOCONSTRICTOR THERAPY.
SO SHEPHERD, A. P. AND D. N. GRANGER (ED.). PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INTESTINAL
CIRCULATION. XIX+420P. RAVEN PRESS: NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS. (1984) 0
(0), 377-392.
ISBN: 0-88167-025-1.

L22 ANSWER 28 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI A CASE OF INSULINOMA DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF INSULIN SUPPRESSION TEST
AND PRO INSULIN DETERMINATION IN INSULINOMA.
SO Tonyobyo (Tokyo), (1977) 20 (4), 461-468.
CODEN: TONYA4. ISSN: 0021-437X.

=> s 111-16 or atorvastatin or cerivastatin or pravastatin or fluvastatin or lovastatin or simva
L23 23940 (L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16) OR ATORVASTATIN OR
CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUVASTATIN OR LOVASTATIN OR
SIMVASTATIN

=> s 123 (s) (11 or atenolol)
L24 72 L23 (S) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)

=> s 123 (w) (11 or atenolol)
L25 2 L23 (W) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)

=> d ibib abs tot

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:331686 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799630889
TITLE: A human study of the regional jejunal effective
permeability of ***fluvastatin*** , ***atenolol*** ,
metoprolol and antipyrine.
AUTHOR(S): Lindahl, A. (1); Sandstrom, R. (1); Ungell, A. L.; Knutson,
L.; Abrahamsson, B.; Lennernas, H. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Div. Biopharmaceutics Pharmacokinetics, Univ. Uppsala,
Uppsala Sweden
SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release, (1997) Vol. 46, No. 1-2, pp.
187.
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of Controlled Release Society
Ireland Special Symposium on Current Topics in Peptide
Delivery Dublin, Ireland September 20-22, 1995
ISSN: 0168-3659.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:3741 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698575876
 TITLE: A human study of the regional jejunal effective permeability of ***fluvastatin*** , ***atenolol*** , metoprolol and antipyrine.
 AUTHOR(S): Lindahl, A. (1); Sandstrom, R. (1); Ungell, A.-L.; Knutson, L.; Abrahamsson, B.; Lennernas, H. (1)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Div. Biopharm. Pharmacokin., Univ. Uppsala, Uppsala Sweden
 SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research (New York), (1995) Vol. 12, No. 9 SUPPL., pp. S295.
 Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists Miami Beach, Florida, USA November 5-9, 1995
 ISSN: 0724-8741.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English

=> s 123 (s) (13 or timolol)
 L26 46 L23 (S) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)

=> s 123 (a) (13 or timolol)
 L27 0 L23 (A) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)

=> s 123 (p) (13 or timolol)
 L28 46 L23 (P) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)

=> dup rem 128
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L28
 L29 44 DUP REM L28 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 129 (s) folic acid
 L30 23 L29 (S) FOLIC ACID

=> d ibib abs 1-5

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 23 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59392 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Process for producing solid dosage forms by extrusion
 INVENTOR(S): Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Kleinke, Andreas, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Kothrade, Stephan, Limburgerhof, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6221368	20010424
	WO 9810752	19980319
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-254558	19990310 (9)
	WO 1997-EP4984	19970911
		19990310 PCT 371 date
		19990310 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19637479	19960913
	DE 1997-19734011	19970806
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lankford, Jr., Leon B.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dergosits & Noah LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	

LINE COUNT: 669

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing solid dose forms by mixing at least one polymeric binder, with or without at least one active ingredient and with or without conventional additives, and shaping the mixture, where at least one of the components is employed in liquid form.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 23 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25358 USPATFULL

TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled release particles

INVENTOR(S): van Lengerich, Bernhard H., Plymouth, MN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190591	20010220
	WO 9818610	19980507
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-269763	19990517 (9)
	WO 1997-US18984	19971027
		19990517 PCT 371 date
		19990517 PCT 102(e) date

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Silbaugh, Jan H.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Eashoo, Mark

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Hollander, Barry I; O'Toole, John A.; Taylor, Douglas J.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1778

AB Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive destruction or readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biologically, or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release the encapsulant from the particles. the additional component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temperature of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixture. The mixture is extruded through a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 23 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:21790 USPATFULL

TITLE: Solid medicaments obtained by extrusion of an isomalt-containing polymer-active substance melt

INVENTOR(S): Zeidler, Jurgen, Mutterstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Neumann, Jorg, Limburgerhof, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6187342	20010213
	WO 9712603	19970410
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-29362	19980224 (9)
	WO 1996-EP4262	19960930
		19980224 PCT 371 date
		19980224 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1995-19536394	19950929
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Webman, Edward J.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	406	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to solid drug forms obtainable by extrusion with subsequent shaping of a solvent-free melt, comprising, besides one or more active ingredients,

A) 10-90% by weight of a melt-processable, water-soluble polymer,

B) 5-85% by weight of isomalt, and

C) 0-5% by weight of lecithin,

where the total of all the ingredients is to be equal to 100% by weight.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174141 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Dosage forms containing taste masked active agents
 INVENTOR(S): Mezaache, Djelila, Laurel, MD, United States
 Raiden, Michael G., Corona, CA, United States
 Sanghvi, Pradeepkumar P., Herndon, VA, United States
 Szedlock, Scott J., Sterling, VA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6165512	20001226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-183501	19981030 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-56617	19970820 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Channavajjala, Lakshmi	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Levis, John F.; Schmidt, Richard D.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	814	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to compositions useful for making taste-masked oral dosage forms which can be easily processed and which disintegrate rapidly when placed in the mouth. The compositions include coated liquiflash particles and shearform floss particles. Tablets are preferred dosage forms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:157473 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Solid foamed active substance preparations

INVENTOR(S): Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Baumgartl, Horst, Mainz, Germany, Federal Republic of
BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6150424	20001121
	WO 9809616	19980312
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-254012	19990301 (9)
	WO 1997-EP4550	19970821
		19990301 PCT 371 date
		19990301 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1996-19635676	19960903
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Clardy, S. Mark	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	George, Konata M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	390	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Solid foamed active ingredient preparations based on melt-processable polymers, obtainable by extrusion of a melt of one or more polymers which comprises active ingredient and which is impregnated with a volatile, physiologically acceptable blowing agent and expanded.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s 123 (S) (18 or metoprolol)
L31 58 L23 (S) (L8 OR METOPROLOL)

=> dup rem 131
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L31
L32 48 DUP REM L31 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 132 (s) (folic acid or folate or vitamin E)
L33 39 L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN E)

=> s 132 (s) (folic acid or folate or vitamin B)
L34 17 L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)

=> d ibib abs tot

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174799 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable polymers chain-extended by phosphates, compositions, articles and methods for making and using the same

INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-Quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Baltimore, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6166173	20001226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-53649	19980402 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-832217, filed on 3 Apr 1997, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Merriam, Andrew E. C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 260
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2164

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Biodegradable polymers are described comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I or II: wherein X is --O-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; L is a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; M.sub.1 and M.sub.2 are each independently (1) a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; or (2) a branched or straight chain, oxy-, carboxy- or amino-aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; Y is --O--, --S-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; R is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic or heterocycloxy; the molar ratio of x:y is about 1; the molar ratio n:(x or y) is between about 200:1 and 1:200; and the molar ratio q:r is between about 1:99 and 99:1; wherein said biodegradable polymer is biocompatible before and upon biodegradation.

Processes for preparing the polymers, compositions containing the polymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the polymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPTFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160610 USPTFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable terephthalate polyester-poly (phosphonate) compositions, articles, and methods of using the same
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States
Dang, Wenbin, Ellicott City, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States
Nowotnik, David P., Kingsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153212	20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-165375	19981002 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Azpura, Carlos A.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howrey Simon Arnold & White, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	59	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1448	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A medical device is described comprising a biodegradable terephthalate copolymer comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I below: ##STR1## wherein R is a divalent organic moiety; R' is an aliphatic, aromatic, or heterocyclic residue; x is ≥ 1 ; and n is 3-7,500, and where the biodegradable terephthalate copolymer is sufficiently pure to be biocompatible and is capable of forming biocompatible residues upon biodegradation. In addition, compositions containing the copolymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the copolymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 3 OF 17 USPTFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137750 USPTFULL
TITLE: Production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering

INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic
of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic
of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic
of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal
Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132659	20001017
	WO 9619964	19960704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860019	19970620 (8)
	WO 1995-EP5119	19951222
		19970620 PCT 371 date
		19970620 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446467	19941223
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Theisen, Mary Lynn	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	375	

AB The present invention relates to a process for the production of lenticular tablets by melt calendaring in which molding rolls with depressions in the shape of segments of an ellipsoid are used. The process according to the invention affords tablets which are easily deflashed and in which the tablet residue to be abraded when there is a displacement between the upper and lower half of the tablet is small.

L34 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61219 USPATFULL
TITLE: Purified galactomannan as an improved pharmaceutical excipient
INVENTOR(S): Gebert, Mark S., East Palo Alto, CA, United States
Friend, David R., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Wong, David, San Francisco, CA, United States
Parasrampurria, Jagdish, San Mateo, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Venture Lending, A Division of Cupertino National Bank,
Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063402	20000516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-487605	19950607 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Peselev, Elli	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cooley Godward LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	993	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a substantially anhydrous, powdered, galactomannan composition consisting essentially of a galactomannan hydrocolloid exhibiting about 50% to about 90% by weight of anhydromannose residues and about 10% to about 50% by weight anhydrogalactose residues; less than about 1% by weight of protein material and less than about 3% of other nonaqueous impurities. This material is useful for preparing pharmaceutical compositions both in the substantially anhydrous form but preferably in an anhydrated form which includes about 5-15% by weight water. The pharmaceutical compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a drug, the hydrated powdered galactomannan composition and optionally other pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients. When the hydrated powdered purified galactomannan of the invention is used to form a tablet, one sees improved hardness in the tablet formed.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention is particularly valuable for delivering a therapeutically effective drug to the colon without significant release of the drug in the upper GI tract after oral administration of the composition. Unique means to prepare the purified galactomannan in large quantities is provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 5 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process and apparatus for the production of divisible tablets
INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Fricke, Helmut, Mutterstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6009690	20000104
	WO 9619962	19960704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-849900	19970618 (8)
	WO 1995-EP5117	19951222
		19970618 PCT 371 date
		19970618 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446470	19941223
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Silbaugh, Ian H.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lee, Dae Young	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	481	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for the production of divisible tablets by melt calendering in which two molding rolls are combined together, at least one of which has depressions with at least one bar which extends up to the surface line of the molding roll and forms a score.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:170710 USPATFULL
TITLE: Two-stage solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters)
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States
Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6008318	19991228
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-98620	19980617 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-877624, filed on 18 Jun 1997, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Truong, Duc	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howrey & Simon	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1244

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for making a phosphoester polymer comprising the recurring monomeric units of formula I: ##STR1## wherein: X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl;

L is a divalent organic moiety;

R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and

n is between about 25 to 2,000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) polymerizing in the presence of a solvent p moles of a di-XH compound having formula II:

H--X--L--X--H

II

wherein X and L are as defined above, with q moles, where $p \approx q$, of a phosphorodihalo compound to form a polymer of formula I, wherein n is about 12 to 1000, having a first molecular weight $Mw_{sub.1}$, wherein the solvent is present in an amount greater than about 5 ml of solvent per gram of compound of formula II;

(b) removing at least about 25% of the solvent to form a more concentrated reaction mixture; and

(c) further polymerizing the concentrated reaction mixture for an additional time sufficient to produce a polymer of formula I wherein n is between about 25 and 2,000, the polymer having a second molecular weight $Mw_{sub.2}$, which is significantly higher than $Mw_{sub.1}$.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 7 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:110440 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters) in toluene
INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Zhong, Towson, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5952451	19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-102813	19980623 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-884382, filed on 27 Jun 1997	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mosley, Terressa	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nath & Associates; Nath, Gary M.; Drost, Patricia M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	46	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1148	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for making a high molecular weight poly(phosphoester) composition comprising:

(i) a biologically active substance; and

(ii) a poly(phosphoester) with the recurring monomeric units: ##STR1## wherein X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl; L is a divalent organic moiety, with the proviso that L cannot have the formula ##STR2## R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and n is from about 25 to 2000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) substantially dissolving p moles of a di--XH compound in a solvent comprising more than 75% toluene at a first temperature between about -75.degree. C. and +60.degree. C. to form a reaction mixture;

(b) while maintaining the reaction mixture at the first temperature, adding q moles, where $p \cdot \text{apprxeq} \cdot q$, of a phosphorodihalo compound;

(c) gradually increasing said first temperature at a rate of less than about 1.5.degree. C. per minute as necessary to achieve a second temperature between about 0.degree. C. and 150.degree. C., and mixing the reaction mixture at the second temperature to form the polymer of formula I; and

(d) isolating the polymer of formula I.

(e) incorporating the biologically active substance into the polymer of formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 8 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:50718 USPATFULL
TITLE: Production of covered tablets
INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Grabowski, Sven, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5897910	19990427
	WO 9619963	19960704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860016	19970620 (8)
	WO 1995-EP5118	19951222
		19970620 PCT 371 date
		19970620 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446468	19941223
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dudash, Diana	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	506	

AB The present invention is a process for the production of covered tablets by melt calendering in which the melt containing active ingredient is introduced between two sheets of the covering material into the molding rolls.

L34 ANSWER 9 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:33594 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release simvastatin delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5882682	19990316

WO 9612478 19960502
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-817129 19970801 (8)
WO 1995-US13693 19951019
19970801 PCT 371 date
19970801 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-327083, filed on 21
Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5543154 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed
on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which
is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on
29 Jul 1992, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part
of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now
abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Brouillette, D. Gabrielle
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Quagliato, Carol S.; Winokur, Melvin
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1067
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Controlled delivery of a beneficial agent in a dispersion is provided
using (i) a compressed core which contains the beneficial agent, a
polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration, and
if desired, an agent to modulate the hydration; and (ii) a water
insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains
apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the
dispersion. The release rate of the beneficial agent is a function of
the number and size of the apertures in the coating.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 10 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:143696 USPATFULL
TITLE: Transdermal delivery of medications using a combination
of penetration enhancers
INVENTOR(S): Grasela, John C., 4521 Saluto Ct., San Diego, CA,
United States 92130
Grasela, Joseph E., 4767 Ocean Blvd., San Diego, CA,
United States 92109
Jubenville, Robert M., 550 Washington St., San Diego,
CA, United States 92103
McCloskey, Joseph J., 1167 Cooperwood, Bloomfield
Hills, MI, United States 48302

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837289	19981117
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-685172	19960723 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Shelborne, Kathryne E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Brown, Martin, Haller & McClain, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	879	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition and procedures for its formation and administration are
described, which provide for a convenient, efficacious and simple
transdermal administration of medications from a topically applied
cream. No transmission through a membrane is involved. The composition
incorporates at least two separate penetration enhancers which function
synergistically to provide for rapid but controllable transport of the
medication from the cream into the skin. The use of a plurality of
penetration enhancers, at least one of which facilitates the separation
of medication from the cream and at least a second of which alters the
structure of the outer layers of skin, particularly the stratum corneum,
enhances migration of the drug through the stratum corneum.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 11 OF 17 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115859 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamichi, Kouichi, Shiga, Japan
 Izumi, Shougo, Kyoto, Japan
 Oka, Masaaki, Osaka, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaju Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811547	19980922
	WO 9408561	19940428
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-416815	19950609 (8)
	WO 1993-JP1469	19931013
		19950609 PCT 371 date
		19950609 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-129133, filed on 15 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5456923, issued on 10 Oct 1995	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-303085	19921014
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Shah, Mukund J.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Wong, K.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Graham & James LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1410	

AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable medicinal substance with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. According to the invention, an extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (.DELTA.) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable medicinal substance.

L34 ANSWER 12 OF 17 USPATFULL
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113644 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Controlled release drug suspension delivery device
 INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
 Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5582838	19961210
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-363451	19941222 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	876	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device is disclosed for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent, the device consisting of (i) a core comprising at least two layers, wherein at least one layer comprises a beneficial agent and a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration and at least one layer which comprises a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the microscopic gel beads.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:70200 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release nifedipine delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5543154	19960806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-327083	19941021 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Phelan, D. Gabrielle	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	933	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous micoroscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a disperson comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:43387 USPATFULL
TITLE: Biodegradable controlled release flash flow melt-spun delivery system
INVENTOR(S): Fuisz, Richard C., Great Falls, VA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuisz Technologies Ltd., Chantilly, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5518730	19960521
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-893238	19920603 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Webman, Edward J.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hoffmann & Baron	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	28	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1072	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Biodegradable controlled release delivery systems using melt-spun biodegradable polymers as carriers for bio-effecting agents such as pharmaceutical actives are disclosed. Oral dosage forms as well as implants are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:102004 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release drug dispersion delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5366738	19941122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-118836	19930908 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Phelan, D. Gabrielle	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	887	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a dispersion comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:84091 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Spheronization process using charged resins
INVENTOR(S):	McClelland, Gregory A., Lawrence, KS, United States Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5350584	19940927
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-906226	19920626 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kulkosky, Peter F.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	468	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention comprises a novel process for the spheronization of charged resins. Spherical multiparticulates are produced which range in size from 0.3 mm to 3 mm in diameter. The spherical particle product is microcrystalline-free. The process consists of the steps of mixing followed by wet granulation, spheronization and drying.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L34 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	93:89448 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Process for producing a tablet core aperture
INVENTOR(S):	Appel, Leah E., Lawrence, KS, United States Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5256440	19931026
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-902187	19920622 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Owens, Terry J.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Cameron, Erma	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; DiPrima, Joseph F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 502

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for preparing and film coating a dosage form. An intagliated dosage form core is produced by inscribing one or more areas on the surface of the dosage form core prior to coating. An aqueous dispersion of a polymeric coating is then applied to the intagliated dosage form core. When placed in an environment of use, the film coating within the circumscribed region of the dosage form surface is reproducibly expelled, leaving a coated core tablet with a predefined aperture in the coating which exposes a discrete portion of the core surface to the environment of use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s 123 (S) (19 or propranolol)
L35 64 L23 (S) (L9 OR PROPRANOLOL)

=> s 135 (S) (folic acid or folate or vitamin b)
L36 16 L35 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)

=> dup rem 136
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L36
L37 16 DUP REM L36 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174799 USPATFULL

TITLE: Biodegradable polymers chain-extended by phosphates, compositions, articles and methods for making and using the same

INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-Quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Baltimore, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6166173	20001226
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-53649	19980402 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-832217, filed on 3 Apr 1997, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Merriam, Andrew E. C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	260	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	17 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2164	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Biodegradable polymers are described comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I or II: wherein X is --O-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; L is a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; M.sub.1 and M.sub.2 are each independently (1) a branched or straight chain aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; or (2) a branched or straight chain, oxy-, carboxy- or amino-aliphatic group having from 1-20 carbon atoms; Y is --O--, --S-- or --NR'--, where R' is H or alkyl; R is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic or heterocycloxy; the molar ratio of x:y is about 1; the molar ratio n:(x or y) is between about 200:1 and 1:200; and the molar ratio q:r is between about 1:99 and 99:1; wherein said biodegradable polymer is biocompatible before and upon biodegradat.

Processes for preparing the polymers, compositions containing the polymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the

compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the polymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker antianginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACE inhibitor) antihypertensives, such as captopril and enalapril; (47) .beta.-blocker antihypertensives, such as atenolol, metoprolol, nadolol, and ***propranolol*** ; (48) calcium-channel blocker antihypertensive agents, such as diltiazem and nifedipine; (49) central-acting adrenergic antihypertensives, such as clonidine and methyldopa; (50). . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant antilipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor antilipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as . . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125) withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** ***B*** compounds, such as cyanocobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:160610 USPATFULL

TITLE: Biodegradable terephthalate polyester-poly (phosphonate) compositions, articles, and methods of using the same

INVENTOR(S): Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States
Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States
Dang, Wenbin, Ellicott City, MD, United States
English, James P., Chelsea, AL, United States
Nowotnik, David P., Kingsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6153212	20001128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-165375	19981002 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Azpuru, Carlos A.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howrey Simon Arnold & White, LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	59	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1448	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A medical device is described comprising a biodegradable terephthalate copolymer comprising the recurring monomeric units shown in formula I below: ##STR1## wherein R is a divalent organic moiety; R' is an aliphatic, aromatic, or heterocyclic residue; x is .gtoreq.1; and n is 3-7,500, and where the biodegradable terephthalate copolymer is sufficiently pure to be biocompatible and is capable of forming biocompatible residues upon biodegradation. In addition, compositions containing the copolymers and biologically active substances, articles useful for implantation or injection into the body fabricated from the compositions, and methods for controllably releasing biologically active substances using the copolymers, are also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker anti-anginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant anti-lipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-COA reductase inhibitor anti-lipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as. . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125) withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** ***B*** compounds, such as cyano-cobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137750 USPATFULL

TITLE: Production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering

INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132659	20001017
	WO 9619964	19960704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860019	19970620 (8)
	WO 1995-EP5119	19951222
		19970620 PCT 371 date
		19970620 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446467	19941223
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Theisen, Mary Lynn	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	375	

AB The present invention relates to a process for the production of lenticular tablets by melt calendering in which molding rolls with depressions in the shape of segments of an ellipsoid are used. The process according to the invention affords tablets which are easily deflashed and in which the tablet residue to be abraded when there is a displacement between the upper and lower half of the tablet is small.

DETD . . . isotretinoin, ketotifen, ketoconazole, ketoprofen, ketorolac, labetalol, lactulose, lecithin, levocarnitine, levodopa, levoglutamide, levonorgestrel, levothyroxine, lidocaine, lipase, lipoic acid, lisinopril, loperamide, lorazepam, ***lovastatin*** , medroxyprogesterone, menthol, methotrexate, methyl dopa, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide, metoprolol, miconazole, midazolam, minocycline, minoxidil, misoprostol, morphine, multivitamin mixtures or combinations and mineral salts,. . . omeprazole, ondansetron, pancreatin, panthenol, pantothenic acid, paracetamol, penicillin G, penicillin V, phenobarbital, pentoxifylline, phenylephrine,

phenylpropanolamine, phenytoin, piroxicam, polymyxin B, povidone-iodine,
 pravastatin, prednisolone, bromocriptine, propafenone,
 propranolol, pseudoephedrine, pyridoxine, quinidine, ramipril,
 ranitidine, reserpine, retinol, riboflavin, rifampicin, rutoside,
 saccharin, salbutamol, salcatonin, salicylic acid, ***simvastatin***
 , somatropin, sotalol, spironolactone, sucralfate, sulbactam,
 sulfamethoxazole, sulpiride, tamoxifen, tegafur, teprenon, terazosin,
 terbutaline, terfenadine, theophylline, thiamine, ticlopidine, timolol,
 tranexamic acid, tretinoin, triamcinolone acetonide, triamteren,
 trimethoprim, troxerutin, uracil, valproic acid, vancomycin, verapamil,
 vitamins ***B*** .sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.4, B.sub.6, B.sub.12,
 D.sub.3, E, K, folic acid, zidovudine.

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61219 USPATFULL

TITLE: Purified galactomannan as an improved pharmaceutical
 excipient

INVENTOR(S): Gebert, Mark S., East Palo Alto, CA, United States
 Friend, David R., Menlo Park, CA, United States
 Wong, David, San Francisco, CA, United States
 Parasrampur, Jagdish, San Mateo, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Venture Lending, A Division of Cupertino National Bank,
 Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063402	20000516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-487605	19950607 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Peselev, Elli	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cooley Godward LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	993	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a substantially anhydrous, powdered, galactomannan
 composition consisting essentially of a galactomannan hydrocolloid
 exhibiting about 50% to about 90% by weight of anhydromannose residues
 and about 10% to about 50% by weight anhydrogalactose residues; less
 than about 1% by weight of protein material and less than about 3% of
 other nonaqueous impurities. This material is useful for preparing
 pharmaceutical compositions both in the substantially anhydrous form but
 preferably in an anhydrated form which includes about 5-15% by weight
 water. The pharmaceutical compositions comprise a therapeutically
 effective amount of a drug, the hydrated powdered galactomannan
 composition and optionally other pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients.
 When the hydrated powdered purified galactomannan of the invention is
 used to form a tablet, one sees improved hardness in the tablet formed.
 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention is particularly valuable
 for delivering a therapeutically effective drug to the colon without
 significant release of the drug in the upper GI tract after oral
 administration of the composition. Unique means to prepare the purified
 galactomannan in large quantities is provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . such as phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride; stimulants, such as
 caffeine; water soluble and fat soluble vitamins or precursors, such as
 vitamin C, ***vitamin*** ***B*** -12, tocopherol, vitamin D,
 vitamin A, .beta.-carotene, etc.; antihypercholesterolemics, such as
 Gemfibrozil and ***lovastatin***; antitussives, such as
 dextromethorphan and its hydrobromide, noscapine, carbetapentane
 citrate, and chlophedianol hydrochloride; antihistamines, such as
 chlorpheniramine maleate, phenidamine tartrate, . . . doxylamine
 succinate, and phenyltoloxamine citrate; decongestants, such as
 phenylephrine hydrochloride, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride,
 pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, ephedrine; .beta.-adrenergic receptor
 antagonists (such as ***propranolol***, nadolol, timolol, pindolol,
 labetalol, metoprolol, atenolol, esniolol, and acebutolol). Using such
 compounds, the compositions of this invention are adjusted to. . .

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Process and apparatus for the production of divisible tablets
 INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Fricke, Helmut, Mutterstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6009690	20000104
	WO 9619962	19960704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-849900	19970618 (8)
	WO 1995-EP5117	19951222
		19970618 PCT 371 date
		19970618 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446470	19941223
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Silbaugh, Ian H.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lee, Dae Young	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	481	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for the production of divisible tablets by melt calendering in which two molding rolls are combined together, at least one of which has depressions with at least one bar which extends up to the surface line of the molding roll and forms a score.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . isotretinoin, ketotifen, ketoconazole, ketoprofen, ketorolac, labetalol, lactulose, lecithin, levocarnitine, levodopa, levoglutamide, levonorgestrel, levothyroxine, lidocaine, lipase, lipoic acid, lisinopril, loperamide, lorazepam, ***lovastatin***, medroxyprogesterone, menthol, methotrexate, methyl dopa, methylprednisolone, metoclopramide, metoprolol, miconazole, midazolam, minocycline, minoxidil, misoprostol, morphine, multivitamin mixtures or combinations and mineral salts, . . . omeprazole, ondansetron, pancreatin, panthenol, pantothenic acid, paracetamol, penicillin G, penicillin V, phenobarbital, pentoxifylline, phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, phenytoin, piroxicam, polymyxin B, povidone-iodine, ***pravastatin***, prednisolone, bromocriptine, propafenone, ***propranolol***, pseudoephedrine, pyridoxine, quinidine, ramipril, ranitidine, reserpine, retinol, riboflavin, rifampicin, rutoside, saccharin, salbutamol, salcatonin, salicylic acid, ***simvastatin***, somatropin, sotalol, spironolactone, sucralfate, sulbactam, sulfamethoxazole, sulpiride, tamoxifen, tegafur, teprenone, terazosin, terbutaline, terfenadine, theophylline, thiamine, ticlopidine, timolol, tranexamic acid, tretinoin, triamcinolone acetonide, triamterene, trimethoprim, troxerutin, uracil, valproic acid, vancomycin, verapamil, ***vitamins***, ***B***.sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.4, B.sub.6, B.sub.12, D.sub.3, E, K, folic acid, zidovudine.

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:170710 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Two-stage solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters)
 INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Zhong, Ellicott City, MD, United States
 Mao, Hai-quan, Towson, MD, United States
 Leong, Kam W., Ellicott City, MD, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6008318	19991228
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-98620	19980617 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-877624, filed on 18 Jun 1997, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Truong, Duc	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Howrey & Simon	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	38	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1244	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for making a phosphoester polymer comprising the recurring monomeric units of formula I: ##STR1## wherein: X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R" is H or alkyl;

L is a divalent organic moiety;

R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and

n is between about 25 to 2,000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) polymerizing in the presence of a solvent p moles of a di-XH compound having formula II:

H--X--L--X--H

II

wherein X and L are as defined above, with q moles, where $p \approx q$, of a phosphorodihalo compound to form a polymer of formula I, wherein n is about 12 to 1000, having a first molecular weight $Mw_{sub.1}$, wherein the solvent is present in an amount greater than about 5 ml of solvent per gram of compound of formula II;

(b) removing at least about 25% of the solvent to form a more concentrated reaction mixture; and

(c) further polymerizing the concentrated reaction mixture for an additional time sufficient to produce a polymer of formula I wherein n is between about 25 and 2,000, the polymer having a second molecular weight $Mw_{sub.2}$, which is significantly higher than $Mw_{sub.1}$.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker antianginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant antilipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor antilipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as . . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125) withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin*** compounds, such as cyanocobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12) and niacin (****vitamin*** ****B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such

as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:110440 USPATFULL

TITLE: Solution polymerization of high molecular weight poly(phosphoesters) in toluene

INVENTOR(S): Zhao, Zhong, Towson, MD, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guilford Pharmaceuticals Inc., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5952451	19990914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-102813	19980623 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-884382, filed on 27 Jun 1997	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mosley, Terressa	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nath & Associates; Nath, Gary M.; Drost, Patricia M.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	46	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1148	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for making a high molecular weight poly(phosphoester) composition comprising:

(i) a biologically active substance; and

(ii) a poly(phosphoester) with the recurring monomeric units: ##STR1## wherein X is --O-- or --NR"--, where R' is H or alkyl; L is a divalent organic moiety, with the proviso that L cannot have the formula ##STR2## R' is H, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, aryloxy, heterocyclic, or heterocycloxy; and n is from about 25 to 2000,

is described. The process comprises the steps of:

(a) substantially dissolving p moles of a di--XH compound in a solvent comprising more than 75% toluene at a first temperature between about -75.degree. C. and +60.degree. C. to form a reaction mixture;

(b) while maintaining the reaction mixture at the first temperature, adding q moles, where $p \approx q$, of a phosphorodihalo compound;

(c) gradually increasing said first temperature at a rate of less than about 1.5.degree. C. per minute as necessary to achieve a second temperature between about 0.degree. C. and 150.degree. C., and mixing the reaction mixture at the second temperature to form the polymer of formula I; and

(d) isolating the polymer of formula I.

(e) incorporating the biologically active substance into the polymer of formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DRWD . . . albuterol and dobutamine; (36) cardiovascular agents, such as aspirin (ASA) (enteric coated ASA); (37) .beta.-blocker antianginals, such as atenolol and ***propranolol*** ; (38) calcium-channel blocker antianginals, such as nifedipine and verapamil; (39) nitrate antianginals, such as isosorbide dinitrate (ISDN); (40) cardiac glycoside. . . (41) class I antiarrhythmics, such as lidocaine, mexiletine, phenytoin, procainamide, and quinidine; (42) class II antiarrhythmics, such as atenolol, metoprolol, ***propranolol*** , and timolol; (43) class III antiarrhythmics, such as amiodarone; (44) class IV antiarrhythmics, such as diltiazem and verapamil; (45) .alpha.-blocker. . . such as gemfibrozil and probucol; (53) bile acid sequestrant antilipemics, such as cholestyramine; (54) HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor antilipemics, such as ***lovastatin*** and ***pravastatin*** ; (55) inotropes, such as amrinone, dobutamine, and dopamine; (56) cardiac glycoside inotropes, such as digoxin; (57) thrombolytic agents, such as. . . naltrexone, and nicotine; (125)

withdrawal substance abuse agents, such as bromocriptine; (126) minerals, such as iron, calcium, and magnesium; (127) ***vitamin***
 B compounds, such as cyanocobalamin (***vitamin*** ***B***
 .sub.12) and niacin (***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.3); (128) vitamin
 C compounds, such as ascorbic acid; and (129) vitamin D compounds, such
 as calcitriol.

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:50718 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Production of covered tablets
 INVENTOR(S): Rosenberg, Joerg, Ellerstadt, Germany, Federal Republic
 of
 Maier, Werner, Schifferstadt, Germany, Federal Republic
 of
 Grabowski, Sven, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal
 Republic of
 Breitenbach, Jorg, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic
 of
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal
 Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5897910	19990427
	WO 9619963	19960704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-860016	19970620 (8)
	WO 1995-EP5118	19951222
		19970620 PCT 371 date
		19970620 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4446468	19941223
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dudash, Diana	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauff	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	506	

AB The present invention is a process for the production of covered tablets
 by melt calendering in which the melt containing active ingredient is
 introduced between two sheets of the covering material into the molding
 rolls.

SUMM . . . isotretinoin, ketotifen, ketoconazole, ketoprofen, ketorolac,
 labetalol, lactulose, lecithin, levocarnitine, levodopa, levoglutamide,
 levonorgestrel, levothyroxine, lidocaine, lipase, lipoic acid,
 lisinopril, loperamide, lorazepam, ***lovastatin***,
 medroxyprogesterone, menthol, methotrexate, methyl dopa,
 methylprednisolone, metoclopramide, metoprolol, miconazole, midazolam,
 minocycline, minoxidil, misoprostol, morphine, multivitamin mixtures or
 combinations and mineral salts, . . . omeprazole, ondansetron,
 pancreatin, panthenol, pantothenic acid, paracetamol, penicillin G,
 penicillin V, phenobarbital, pentoxifylline, phenylephrine,
 phenylpropanolamine, phenytoin, piroxicam, polymyxin B, povidone-iodine,
 pravastatin, prednisolone, bromocriptine, propafenone,
 propranolol, pseudoephedrine, pyridoxine, quinidine, ramipril,
 ranitidine, reserpine, retinol, riboflavin, rifampicin, rutoside,
 saccharin, salbutamol, salcatonin, salicylic acid, ***simvastatin***
 , somatropin, sotalol, spironolactone, sucralfate, sulbactam,
 sulfamethoxazole, sulpiride, tamoxifen, tegafur, teprenone, terazosin,
 terbutaline, terfenadine, theophylline, thiamine, ticlopidine, timolol,
 tranexamic acid, tretinoin, triamcinolone acetonide, triamterene,
 trimethoprim, troxerutin, uracil, valproic acid, vancomycin, verapamil,
 vitamins ***B*** .sub.1, B.sub.2, B.sub.4, B.sub.6, B.sub.12,
 D.sub.3, E, K, folic acid, zidovudine.

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:33594 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Controlled release simvastatin delivery device
 INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5882682	19990316
	WO 9612478	19960502
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-817129	19970801 (8)
	WO 1995-US13693	19951019
		19970801 PCT 371 date
		19970801 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-327083, filed on 21 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5543154 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Brouillette, D. Gabrielle	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Quagliato, Carol S.; Winokur, Melvin	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	28	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1067	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Controlled delivery of a beneficial agent in a dispersion is provided using (i) a compressed core which contains the beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration, and if desired, an agent to modulate the hydration; and (ii) a water insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the dispersion. The release rate of the beneficial agent is a function of the number and size of the apertures in the coating.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol***, metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin; protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic***, ***acid***, choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin***, ***pravastatin***, ***lovastatin*** and genfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalexin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline, . . .

L37 ANSWER 10 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:143696 USPATFULL

TITLE: Transdermal delivery of medications using a combination of penetration enhancers

INVENTOR(S): Grasela, John C., 4521 Saluto Ct., San Diego, CA,
United States 92130
Grasela, Joseph E., 4767 Ocean Blvd., San Diego, CA,
United States 92109
Jubenville, Robert M., 550 Washington St., San Diego,
CA, United States 92103
McCloskey, Joseph J., 1167 Cooperwood, Bloomfield
Hills, MI, United States 48302

NUMBER	DATE
--------	------

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5837289 19981117
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1996-685172 19960723 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Shelborne, Kathryne E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Brown, Martin, Haller & McClain, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 879

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition and procedures for its formation and administration are described, which provide for a convenient, efficacious and simple transdermal administration of medications from a topically applied cream. No transmission through a membrane is involved. The composition incorporates at least two separate penetration enhancers which function synergistically to provide for rapid but controllable transport of the medication from the cream into the skin. The use of a plurality of penetration enhancers, at least one of which facilitates the separation of medication from the cream and at least a second of which alters the structure of the outer layers of skin, particularly the stratum corneum, enhances migration of the drug through the stratum corneum.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . Vitamin E
Vitamin B1
Vitamin B2
Vitamin B3
Vitamin B6
Vitamin B12
Vitamin C
Multivitamin Preparations
Vitamin Combinations
Antihyperlipidemic Agents
Fluvastatin
Lovastatin
Pravastatin
Simvastatin
Probucol
Niacin
Dexothyroxine
Clofibrate
Gemfibrozil
Cardiac Drugs
Cardiac Glycosides
Digitoxin
Digoxin
Antianginal Agents
Nitroglycerin
Isosorbide Dinitrate
Isosorbide Mononitrate
Antiarrhythmic Agents
Amphotericin B
Griseofulvin
Fluconazole
Itraconazole
Sulfonamides
Sulfadiazine
Sulfacytine
Sulfamethoxazole
Sufamethiazole
Antimalarials
Quinine Sulfate
Mefloquine
Quinacrine
Doxycycline
4-Aminoquinolone
Compounds
8-Aminoquinolone
Compounds
Folic
Acid
Antagonists

Antituberculous Drugs

Isoniazid
Rifampin
Rifabutin
Ethambutol HCl
Pyrazinamide
Aminosalicylate Sodium
Ethionamide
Cycloserine
Streptomycin Sulfate
Capreomycin
Amebicides
Paromomycin
Iodoquinol
Metronidazole

Octyl Salicylate
Menthyl Anthranilate
Digalloyl Trioleate
Avobenzone
Muscle Relaxants
Carisoprodol
Chlorphenesin
Chlorzoxazone
Cyclobenzaprine
Metaxalone
Methocarbamol
Orphenadrine
Diazepam
Baclofen
Antihypertensives
Beta-Blockers

Propranolol

Acebutolol
Betaxolol
Bisoprolol
Esmolol
Metoprolol
Carteolol
Nadolol
Penbutolol
Pindolol
Sotalol
Timolol
Labetalol
Ace Inhibitors
Benazepril
Captopril
Enalapril
Fosinopril
Lisinopril
Moexipril

L37 ANSWER 11 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115859 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance

INVENTOR(S): Nakamichi, Kouichi, Shiga, Japan
Izumi, Shougo, Kyoto, Japan
Oka, Masaaki, Osaka, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaju Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811547	19980922
	WO 9408561	19940428
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-416815	19950609 (8)
	WO 1993-JP1469	19931013
		19950609 PCT 371 date
		19950609 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-129133, filed	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-303085	19921014
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Shah, Mukund J.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Wong, K.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Graham & James LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1410	

AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable medicinal substance with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. According to the invention, an extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (.DELTA.) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable medicinal substance.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . alprenolol hydrochloride, arotinolol hydrochloride, indenolol hydrochloride, oxprenolol hydrochloride, carteolol hydrochloride, pyrudicainide hydrochloride, bufetolol hydrochloride, bupranolol hydrochloride, procainamide hydrochloride, propafenone hydrochloride, ***propranolol*** hydrochloride, befunolol hydrochloride, verapamil hydrochloride, mexiletine hydrochloride, cibenzoline succinate, flecainide acetate, disopyramide, metoprolol tartrate, nadolol, pindolol, bisoprolol fumarate, timolol maleate,. . . nisoldipine, nitrendipine, nifedipine, hepronicate, bamethan sulfate, .tau.-oryzanol, clinofibrate, clofibrate, aluminium clofibrate, colestyramine, symvastatin, simfibrate, soysterol, dextran sulfate sodium, nicomol, niceritrol, ***pravastatin*** sodium, probucol, bezafibrate, polyenephos phatidylcholine, melinamide, ethyl linoleate, said cardiovascular drugs are selected from the group consisting of argatroban, alprostadil,. . . nitrate, thiamine disulfide, bisibuthiamine, bisbutyramine, bisbentiamine, fursultiamine, prosultiamine, benfotiamine, pyridoxine hydrochloride, cobamamide, hydroxocobalamin acetate, cyanocobalamin, nicotinic acid, nicotinamide, pantethine, mecobalamin, ***folic*** ***acid***, riboflavin butyrate, riboflavin, pyridoxamine phosphate, pyridoxal phosphate, riboflavin sodium phosphate, ascorbic acid, tocopherol calcium succinate, tocopherol acetate, phytonadione, menatetrenone, biotin,. . .

L37 ANSWER 12 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:113644 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release drug suspension delivery device
INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5582838	19961210
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-363451	19941222 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	876	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device is disclosed for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent, the device consisting of (i) a core comprising at least two layers, wherein at least one layer comprises a beneficial agent and a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration and at least one layer which comprises a polymer which forms microscopic gel beads upon hydration; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to

and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of the microscopic gel beads.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol***, metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin; protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic***, ***acid***, choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin***, ***pravastatin***, ***lovastatin*** and genfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalixin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline, . . .

L37 ANSWER 13 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:70200 USPATFULL

TITLE: Controlled release nifedipine delivery device

INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5543154	19960806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-327083	19941021 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-118836, filed on 8 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5366738 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Phelan, D. Gabrielle	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	933	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a dispersion comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol***, metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic***, ***acid***, choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as

clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin***, ***pravastatin***, ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalixin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline, . . .

L37 ANSWER 14 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:102004 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Controlled release drug dispersion delivery device
 INVENTOR(S): Rork, Gerald S., Lawrence, KS, United States
 Pipkin, James D., Lawrence, KS, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5366738	19941122
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-118836	19930908 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-902188, filed on 29 Jul 1982, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-815304, filed on 27 Dec 1991, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Phelan, D. Gabrielle	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	887	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A device for the controlled delivery of a beneficial agent as a gelatinous dispersion consisting of (i) a core which contains a beneficial agent, a polymer which forms gelatinous microscopic particles upon hydration and if desired an agent to modulate the hydration of the polymer; and (ii) an impermeable, insoluble coating which adheres to and surrounds the core and contains apertures which provide an area for the hydration and release of a dispersion comprising gelatinous microscopic particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol***, metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, . . . ***folic***, ***acid***, choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin***, ***pravastatin***, ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalixin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline, . . .

L37 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:84091 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Spheronization process using charged resins
 INVENTOR(S): McClelland, Gregory A., Lawrence, KS, United States
 Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5350584 19940927
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1992-906226 19920626 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Bigley, Francis P.; Daniel, Mark R.; DiPrima, Joseph F.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 468

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention comprises a novel process for the spheronization of charged resins. Spherical multiparticulates are produced which range in size from 0.3 mm to 3 mm in diameter. The spherical particle product is microcrystalline-free. The process consists of the steps of mixing followed by wet granulation, spheronization and drying.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol, ***propranolol***, metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol; hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid, niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic***, ***acid***, choline, biotin, pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs such as ***simvastatin***, ***pravastatin***, ***lovastatin*** and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin, cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalixin, norfloxacin, amprolium, ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin, minocycline, doxycycline, . . .

L37 ANSWER 16 OF 16 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:89448 USPATFULL
TITLE: Process for producing a tablet core aperture
INVENTOR(S): Appel, Leah E., Lawrence, KS, United States
Zentner, Gaylen M., Lawrence, KS, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5256440	19931026
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-902187	19920622 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Owens, Terry J.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Cameron, Erma	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bigley, Francis P.; DiPrima, Joseph F.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	502	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for preparing and film coating a dosage form. An intagliated dosage form core is produced by inscribing one or more areas on the surface of the dosage form core prior to coating. An aqueous dispersion of a polymeric coating is then applied to the intagliated dosage form core. When placed in an environment of use, the film coating within the circumscribed region of the dosage form surface is reproducibly expelled, leaving a coated core tablet with a predefined aperture in the coating which exposes a discrete portion of the core surface to the environment of use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

DETD . . . as bephenium, hydroxynaphthoate, dichlorophen and dapsone; antineoplastics such as mechlorethamine, uracil mustard, 5-fluorouracil, 6-thioguanine and procarbazine; .beta.-blockers such as pindolol,

propranolol, metoprolol, oxprenolol, timolol maleate, atenolol;
hypoglycemic drugs such as insulin, isophane insulin, protamine zinc
insulin suspension, globin zinc insulin, extended. . . tolazamide and
chlorpropamide; antiulcer drugs such as cimetidine, ranitidine,
famotidine and omeprazole; nutritional agents such as ascorbic acid,
niacin, nicotinamide, ***folic***, ***acid***, choline, biotin,
pantothenic acid; essential amino acids; essential fats; ophthalmic
drugs such as timolol maleate, pilocarpine nitrate, pilocarpine
hydrochloride, atropine. . . on .alpha.-adrenergic receptors such as
clonidine hydrochloride; analgesic drugs such as acetaminophen,
oxycodone, hydrocodone, and propoxyphene; antihypercholesterolemic drugs
such as ***simvastatin***, ***pravastatin***, ***lovastatin***
and gemfibrozil; antiinfective drugs such as cefoxitin, cefazolin,
cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, cephalixin, norfloxacin, amprolium,
ampicillin, amoxicillin, cefaclor, erythromycin, nitrofurantoin,
minocycline, doxycycline, . . .

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

193.04

261.33

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:12:54 ON 23 MAY 2001

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: May 18, 2001 (20010518/UP).

=> SAVE L1,L3,L8,L9,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15,L16 SAN09717987/L

L# LIST L1,L3,L8,L9,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15,L16 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'SAN09717987/L'

=> FIL MEDLINE CAPLUS EMBASE BIOSIS USPATFULL

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.00

261.33

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON 23 MAY 2001

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON 23 MAY 2001

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON 23 MAY 2001

COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON 23 MAY 2001

COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 BIOSIS(R)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON 23 MAY 2001

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> fil stng

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

3.43

264.76

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:14:59 ON 23 MAY 2001

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: May 18, 2001 (20010518/UP).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:38:34 ON 23 MAY 2001)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:39:09 ON 23 MAY 2001

L1 1 S ATENOLOL/CN
L2 0 S PROPANOLOL/CN
L3 1 S TIMOLOL/CN
L4 0 S METAPROLOL/CN
L5 2 S INDERAL
L6 0 S METAPROLOL
L7 0 S METAPROLOLOL
L8 1 S METOPROLOL/CN
L9 1 S PROPRANOLOL/CN
L10 1 S TIMOLOL/CN
L11 1 S ATORVASTATIN/CN
L12 1 S CERIVASTATIN/CN
L13 1 S PRAVASTATIN/CN
L14 1 S FLUVASTATIN/CN
L15 1 S LOVASTATIN/CN
L16 1 S SIMVASTATIN/CN

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:47:32 ON
23 MAY 2001

L17 216829 S L11-16 OR ATORVASTATIN OR CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUV
L18 202196 S L1 OR L8-10 OR ATENOLOL OR TIMOLOL OR PROPRANOLOL OR METOPROL
L19 1018 S L17 (S) L18
L20 28 S L17 (W) L18
L21 28 S L20 2001
L22 28 S L20 2000
L23 23940 S L11-16 OR ATORVASTATIN OR CERIVASTATIN OR PRAVASTATIN OR FLUV
L24 72 S L23 (S) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)
L25 2 S L23 (W) (L1 OR ATENOLOL)
L26 46 S L23 (S) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)
L27 0 S L23 (A) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)
L28 46 S L23 (P) (L3 OR TIMOLOL)
L29 44 DUP REM L28 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L30 23 S L29 (S) FOLIC ACID
L31 58 S L23 (S) (L8 OR METOPROLOL)
L32 48 DUP REM L31 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L33 39 S L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN E)
L34 17 S L32 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)
L35 64 S L23 (S) (L9 OR PROPRANOLOL)
L36 16 S L35 (S) (FOLIC ACID OR FOLATE OR VITAMIN B)
L37 16 DUP REM L36 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:12:54 ON 23 MAY 2001
SAVE L1,L3,L8,L9,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15,L16 SAN09717987/L

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:14:48 ON
23 MAY 2001

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:14:59 ON 23 MAY 2001

=> SAVE L17-137 SAN09717987b/L
L# LIST L17-L37 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'SAN09717987B/L'

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.00	264.76

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:17:06 ON 23 MAY 2001
Connection closed by remote host

Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x
LOGINID:sssptal617srh
PASSWORD:

* * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 13:57:25 ON 25 MAY 2001
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:57:25 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 American Chemical Society (ACS)

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	140.29	142.97

=> fil medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	140.29	142.97

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:57:31 ON 25 MAY 2001

FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 MAY 2001 (20010521/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On April 22, 2001, MEDLINE was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE now contains new records from the former NLM HEALTH STAR database. These records have an Entry Date and Update Date of 20010223.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2001 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

The OLDMEDLINE file segment now contains data from 1958 through 1965. Enter HELP CONTENT for details.

Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the Basic Index. See HELP SFIELDS for details.

THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

```
=> e beta blockers
E1      4      BET5P/BI
E2    392102    BETA/BI
E3      0 --> BETA BLOCKERS/BI
E4     56      BETA0/BI
E5      1      BETA0HEMOLYTIC/BI
E6    6646      BETA1/BI
E7     17      BETA10/BI
E8      1      BETA100/BI
E9      1      BETA101/BI
E10     2      BETA102/BI
E11     3      BETA104/BI
E12     2      BETA106/BI
```

```
=> e beta blockers/ct
E#  FREQUENCY  AT  TERM
--  -
E13      0      2  BETA ASPARTIC ACID/CT
E14      0      2  BETA ATRIAL NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE/CT
E15      0 --> BETA BLOCKERS/CT
E16      0      2  BETA BLOCKERS, ADRENERGIC/CT
E17      0      2  BETA BUNGAROTOXIN/CT
E18      0      2  BETA CARBOLINES/CT
E19    2771    24  BETA CAROTENE/CT
E20     208      BETA CAROTENE: AA, ANALOGS & DERIVATIVES/CT
E21     294      BETA CAROTENE: AD, ADMINISTRATION & DOSAGE/CT
E22      47      BETA CAROTENE: AE, ADVERSE EFFECTS/CT
E23      2      BETA CAROTENE: AI, ANTAGONISTS & INHIBITORS/CT
E24     109      BETA CAROTENE: AN, ANALYSIS/CT
```

```
=> e e16+all
E25      0 --> beta Blockers, Adrenergic/CT
E26    21982  USE  Adrenergic beta-Antagonists/CT
*****  END  *****
```

```
=> e e26
ADDITIONAL TERMS AVAILABLE BY USING "ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS+XUSE/CT"
E#  FREQUENCY  AT  TERM
--  -
E27     2460      ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS: TU, THERAPEUTIC USE/CT
E28      71      ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS: UR, URINE/CT
E29    21982    57 --> ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS/CT
```

E30	1975	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AD, ADMINISTRATION & DOSAGE/CT
E31	2180	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AE, ADVERSE EFFECTS/CT
E32	47	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AI, ANTAGONISTS & INHIBITORS/CT
E33	146	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: AN, ANALYSIS/CT
E34	398	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: BL, BLOOD/CT
E35	8	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CF, CEREBROSPINAL FLUID/CT
E36	190	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CH, CHEMISTRY/CT
E37	57	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CL, CLASSIFICATION/CT
E38	245	ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS: CS, CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS/CT

=> e e29+all

E39	0	BT6	D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E40	0	BT5	Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E41	0	BT4	Chemical Actions/CT
E42	0	BT5	D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E43	0	BT4	Neurotransmitters and Neurotransmitter Agents/CT
E44	40	BT3	Neurotransmitter Agents/CT
E45	544	BT2	Adrenergic Agents/CT
E46	307	BT1	Adrenergic Antagonists/CT
E47	21982	-->	Adrenergic beta-Antagonists/CT
E48	21982	MN	D14.100.50.200.200./CT
E49	21982	MN	D27.505.583.50.200.200./CT
		DC	an INDEX MEDICUS major descriptor
		NOTE	Drugs that bind to but do not activate beta-adrenergic receptors thereby blocking the actions of beta-adrenergic agonists. Adrenergic beta-antagonists are used for treatment of hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, angina pectoris, glaucoma, migraine headaches, and anxiety.
		INDX	GEN or unspecified; prefer specifics; do not confuse with ADRENERGIC BETA-AGONISTS; DF: ADREN BETA ANTAG
		AQ	AD AE AN BL CF CH CL CS CT DU EC HI IM IP ME PD PK PO RE SD ST TO TU UR
		PNTE	Sympatholytics (1966-1968)
		HNTE	95: was ADRENERGIC BETA RECEPTOR BLOCKADERS 1969-94 (Prov 1969-72)
		ONTE	use ADRENERGIC BETA-ANTAGONISTS to search ADRENERGIC BETA RECEPTOR BLOCKADERS 1973-94 (as Prov 1969-72)
		MHTH	NLM (1969)
E50	0	UF	ADREN BETA ANTAG/CT
E51	0	UF	Adrenergic beta Antagonists/CT
E52	0	UF	Adrenergic beta Receptor Blockaders/CT
E53	0	UF	Adrenergic beta-Blockers/CT
E54	0	UF	Adrenergic beta-Receptor Blockaders/CT
E55	0	UF	Agents, beta-Adrenergic Blocking/CT
E56	0	UF	Blockaders, Adrenergic beta-Receptor/CT
E57	0	UF	Blockaders, beta-Adrenergic Receptor/CT
E58	0	UF	Blockers, beta-Adrenergic/CT
E59	0	UF	Blocking Agents, beta-Adrenergic/CT
E60	0	UF	Receptor Blockaders, beta-Adrenergic/CT
E61	0	UF	beta Adrenergic Blockers/CT
E62	0	UF	beta Adrenergic Blocking Agents/CT
E63	0	UF	beta Adrenergic Receptor Blockaders/CT
E64	0	UF	beta Blockers, Adrenergic/CT
E65	0	UF	beta-Adrenergic Blockers/CT
E66	0	UF	beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents/CT
E67	0	UF	beta-Adrenergic Receptor Blockaders/CT
E68	0	UF	beta-Antagonists, Adrenergic/CT
E69	0	UF	beta-Blockers, Adrenergic/CT
E70	0	UF	beta-Receptor Blockaders, Adrenergic/CT
E71	751	NT1	Acebutolol/CT
E72	988	NT1	Alprenolol/CT
E73	1197	NT2	Dihydroalprenolol/CT
E74	3275	NT1	Atenolol/CT
E75	440	NT1	Betaxolol/CT
E76	347	NT1	Bisoprolol/CT

E77	159	NT1	Bupranolol/CT
E78	160	NT1	Butoxamine/CT
E79	246	NT1	Carteolol/CT
E80	319	NT1	Celiprolol/CT
E81	1197	NT1	Dihydroalprenolol/CT
E82	684	NT1	Iodocyanopindolol/CT
E83	1436	NT1	Labetalol/CT
E84	193	NT1	Levobunolol/CT
E85	240	NT1	Metipranolol/CT
E86	3094	NT1	Metoprolol/CT
E87	595	NT1	Nadolol/CT
E88	977	NT1	Oxprenolol/CT
E89	171	NT1	Penbutolol/CT
E90	3378	NT1	Pindolol/CT
E91	684	NT2	Iodocyanopindolol/CT
E92	1485	NT1	Practolol/CT
E93	27116	NT1	Propranolol/CT
E94	1432	NT1	Sotalol/CT
E95	2188	NT1	Timolol/CT
***** END *****			

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.90	143.87

FULL ESTIMATED COST

INDEX 'ADISALERTS, ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DRUGB, DRUGLAUNCH, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, ...' ENTERED AT 13:59:25 ON 25 MAY 2001

59 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s Adrenergic beta (w) (Antagonists or block? or inhib?)

8	FILE ADISALERTS
3	FILE AGRICOLA
1	FILE ANABSTR

<-----User Break----->

u

=> s beta (w) (Antagonists or block? or inhib?)

7690	FILE ADISALERTS
145	FILE ADISINSIGHT
115	FILE AGRICOLA
297	FILE ANABSTR
29	FILE AQUASCI
430	FILE BIOBUSINESS
17	FILE BIOCOMMERCE
17145	FILE BIOSIS
74	FILE BIOTECHABS
74	FILE BIOTECHDS
1022	FILE BIOTECHNO
414	FILE CABA

12 FILES SEARCHED...

1596	FILE CANCERLIT
10155	FILE CAPLUS
25	FILE CEABA-VTB
17	FILE CEN
294	FILE CIN
535	FILE CONFSCI
3	FILE CROPB
22	FILE CROPU

20 FILES SEARCHED...

1012	FILE DDFB
10125	FILE DDFU
416	FILE DGENE
1012	FILE DRUGB
2180	FILE DRUGLAUNCH
146	FILE DRUGNL

13971 FILE DRUGU
96 FILE DRUGUPDATES
170 FILE EMBAL
18564 FILE EMBASE
31 FILES SEARCHED...
2054 FILE ESBIODBASE
41 FILE FROSTI
26 FILE FSTA
28 FILE GENBANK
64 FILE HEALSAFE
285 FILE IFIPAT
1970 FILE JICST-EPLUS
2 FILE KOSMET
1139 FILE LIFESCI
42 FILES SEARCHED...
15 FILE MEDICONF
31566 FILE MEDLINE
65 FILE NIOSHTIC
57 FILE NTIS
6 FILE OCEAN
12494 FILE PASCAL
197 FILE PHAR
4 FILE PHIC
2290 FILE PHIN
2494 FILE PROMT
52 FILES SEARCHED...
12590 FILE SCISEARCH
2 FILE SYNTHLINE
9451 FILE TOXLINE
6577 FILE TOXLIT
2778 FILE USPATFULL
1134 FILE WPIDS
58 FILES SEARCHED...
1134 FILE WPINDEX

56 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L10 QUE BETA (W) (ANTAGONISTS OR BLOCK? OR INHIB?)

=> s cholester? (W) (lower? or reduc? or decres?)

893 FILE ADISALERTS
93 FILE ADISINSIGHT
423 FILE AGRICOLA
11 FILE ANABSTR
11 FILE AQUASCI
638 FILE BIOBUSINESS
34 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
7 FILES SEARCHED...
2937 FILE BIOSIS
44 FILE BIOTECHABS
44 FILE BIOTECHDS
182 FILE BIOTECHNO
758 FILE CABA
148 FILE CANCERLIT
2595 FILE CAPLUS
31 FILE CEABA-VTB
48 FILE CEN
369 FILE CIN
84 FILE CONFSCI
18 FILES SEARCHED...
2 FILE CROPU
64 FILE DDFB
777 FILE DDFU
338 FILE DGENE
64 FILE DRUGB
31 FILE DRUGLAUNCH
42 FILE DRUGNL
1013 FILE DRUGU
30 FILE DRUGUPDATES
42 FILE EMBAL
2724 FILE EMBASE
732 FILE ESBIODBASE

32 FILES SEARCHED...

65 FILE FOMAD
7 FILE FOREGE
877 FILE FROSTI
365 FILE FSTA
1 FILE GENBANK
7 FILE HEALSAFE
299 FILE IFIPAT
220 FILE JICST-EPLUS
1 FILE KOSMET
104 FILE LIFESCI
8 FILE MEDICONF
2622 FILE MEDLINE
15 FILE NIOSHTIC
25 FILE NTIS

46 FILES SEARCHED...

2 FILE OCEAN
1080 FILE PASCAL
55 FILE PHAR
8 FILE PHIC
488 FILE PHIN
3542 FILE PROMT
2659 FILE SCISEARCH
3 FILE SYNTHLINE
605 FILE TOXLINE

55 FILES SEARCHED...

813 FILE TOXLIT
1394 FILE USPATFULL
853 FILE WPIDS

58 FILES SEARCHED...

853 FILE WPINDEX

57 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L11 QUE CHOLESTER? (W) (LOWER? OR REDUC? OR DECRES?)

=> s l10 (s) l11

10 FILE ADISALERTS
1 FILE AGRICOLA
19 FILE BIOSIS

10 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE BIOTECHNO

13 FILES SEARCHED...

5 FILE CAPLUS
18 FILE DDFU

23 FILES SEARCHED...

37 FILE DRUGU
2 FILE EMBAL
36 FILE EMBASE
4 FILE ESBIODASE

32 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE FSTA
1 FILE IFIPAT
3 FILE JICST-EPLUS
1 FILE LIFESCI

43 FILES SEARCHED...

30 FILE MEDLINE
9 FILE PASCAL

48 FILES SEARCHED...

12 FILE PHIN
27 FILE PROMT
20 FILE SCISEARCH
7 FILE TOXLINE

55 FILES SEARCHED...

4 FILE TOXLIT
30 FILE USPATFULL
14 FILE WPIDS

58 FILES SEARCHED...

14 FILE WPINDEX

24 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L12 QUE L10 (S) L11

=> s l10 (w) l11

```
      3  FILE ADISALERTS
      2  FILE BIOSIS
  8 FILES SEARCHED...
 13 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE CAPLUS
      1  FILE DDFU
 23 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE DRUGU
      1  FILE EMBAL
      1  FILE EMBASE
      1  FILE ESBIOWASE
 32 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE FSTA
      1  FILE IFIPAT
      1  FILE LIFESCI
 42 FILES SEARCHED...
 48 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE PROMT
      1  FILE SCISEARCH
      1  FILE TOXLINE
 55 FILES SEARCHED...
      1  FILE USPATFULL
      3  FILE WPIDS
 58 FILES SEARCHED...
      3  FILE WPINDEX
```

17 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 59 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L13 QUE L10 (W) L11

=> d rank

```
F1      3  ADISALERTS
F2      3  WPIDS
F3      3  WPINDEX
F4      2  BIOSIS
F5      1  CAPLUS
F6      1  DDFU
F7      1  DRUGU
F8      1  EMBAL
F9      1  EMBASE
F10     1  ESBIOWASE
F11     1  FSTA
F12     1  IFIPAT
F13     1  LIFESCI
F14     1  PROMT
F15     1  SCISEARCH
F16     1  TOXLINE
F17     1  USPATFULL
```

=> d rank l12

'FULL' IS NOT VALID IN THE CURRENT FILE

This option is not valid in the current file. Enter the command without the option at the arrow prompt (=>). Or, first enter the file in which the saved item created. Then enter the command and option at an arrow prompt in the file.

=> d l12 rank

'FULL' IS NOT VALID IN THE CURRENT FILE

This option is not valid in the current file. Enter the command without the option at the arrow prompt (=>). Or, first enter the file in which the saved item created. Then enter the command and option at an arrow prompt in the file.

=> fil f1-17

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.60	156.47

FILE 'ADISALERTS' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Adis International Ltd. (ADIS)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 BIOSIS(R)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'DDFU' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

FILE 'EMBAL' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'FSTA' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 International Food Information Service

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 IFI CLAIMS(R) Patent Services (IFI)

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Gale Group. All rights reserved.

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) (R)

FILE 'TOXLINE' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:16:28 ON 25 MAY 2001
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

```
=> s 112
    2 FILES SEARCHED...
    5 FILES SEARCHED...
    8 FILES SEARCHED...
   12 FILES SEARCHED...
   14 FILES SEARCHED...
L14          214 L12
```

```
=> s 113
    2 FILES SEARCHED...
    4 FILES SEARCHED...
    7 FILES SEARCHED...
   11 FILES SEARCHED...
   14 FILES SEARCHED...
L15          20 L13
```

```
=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16          13 DUP REM L15 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

```
=> d ibib abs kwic 1-5
```

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228065 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100228065
TITLE: Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin slow progression
of carotid intima-media thickness: Main results from the
beta - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** -
Lowering Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS).
AUTHOR(S): Hedblad, B.; Wikstrand, J.; Janzon, L.; Wedel, H.;
Berglund, G. (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Medicine, Malmo University Hospital, S
205 02, Malmo: Goran.Berglund@medforsk.mas.lu.se Sweden
SOURCE: Circulation, (April 3, 2001) Vol. 103, No. 13, pp.
1721-1726. print.
ISSN: 0009-7322.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Background: Statins reduce cardiovascular events and progression of
carotid intima-media thickness (IMT). beta-Blockers are also known to
reduce cardiovascular events, but less is known about their effects on
carotid IMT. Methods and Results: We conducted a randomized, double-blind,
placebo-controlled, single-center trial to compare the effects of low-dose
metoprolol CR/XL (25 mg once daily) and fluvastatin (40 mg once daily) on
the progression of carotid IMT during 36 months of treatment in 793
subjects who had carotid plaque but no symptoms of carotid artery disease.
Changes in mean IMT in the common carotid artery and maximal IMT in the
bulb were the main outcome variables. Death and cardiovascular events were
monitored. Progression of IMTmax in the carotid bulb at both 18 and 36
months was reduced by metoprolol CR/XL (-0.058 mm/y; 95% CI, -0.094 to
-0.023; P=0.004; and -0.023 mm/y; 95% CI, -0.044 to -0.003; P=0.014,
respectively). Incidence of cardiovascular events tended to be lower in
metoprolol CR/XL-treated patients (5 versus 13 patients, P=0.055). Rate of
IMTmean progression in the common carotid at 36 months was reduced by
fluvastatin (-0.009 mm/y; 95% CI, -0.015 to -0.003; P=0.002). Women in the
fluvastatin group had increased frequency of transiently high liver
enzymes. Conclusions: This is the first randomized trial to show that a
beta-blocker can reduce the rate of progression of carotid IMT in
clinically healthy, symptom-free subjects with carotid plaque. This
suggests that beta-blockers may have a favorable effect on atherosclerosis
development.

TI Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin slow progression of carotid
intima-media thickness: Main results from the ***beta*** -
Blocker ***Cholesterol*** - ***Lowering*** Asymptomatic
Plaque Study (BCAPS).

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 13 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:7697 ADISALERTS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800863000
TITLE: Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin show progression
of carotid intima-media thickness: main results from the
beta - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** -
lowering Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS)
ADIS TITLE: Metoprolol vs fluvastatin: therapeutic use.;
Atherosclerosis; Effects on carotid intima-media thickness:
the BCAPS
AUTHOR: Hedblad B; Wikstrand J; Janzon L; Wedel H; Berglund G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Malmo University Hospital, Malmo, Sweden
SOURCE: Circulation 103: 1721 1726, 3 Apr 2001. (Apr 3,
2001)
DOCUMENT TYPE: (Clinical study)
REFERENCE: Hyperlipidaemia (Summary): Alert no. 5, 2001
FILE SEGMENT: Summary
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 761

TI Low-dose metoprolol CR/XL and fluvastatin show progression of carotid
intima-media thickness: main results from the ***beta*** -
Blocker ***Cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** Asymptomatic
Plaque Study (BCAPS)
ADIS TITLE: Metoprolol vs fluvastatin: therapeutic use.; Atherosclerosis;
Effects on carotid intima-media thickness: the BCAPS
TX. . . lack of data concerning the effects of beta- adrenoreceptor
antagonists [beta-blockers] on the progression of carotid artery IMT in

humans.
The ***beta*** - ***Blocker*** ***Cholesterol*** -
Lowering Asymptomatic Plaque Study (BCAPS) compared the effects of
the beta-adrenoceptor antagonist metoprolol CR/XL [extended release] and
the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. . .

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 13 TOXLINE :

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:169015 TOXLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: IPA-99-1179444

TITLE: Cardiovascular risk reduction through promotion of the ABCS
in ischemic heart disease in a veteran population.

COMMENT: Abstract of Meeting Presentation

AUTHOR: Liao M M; Huynh K C; Gray D R; Hagar J M

CORPORATE SOURCE: Veterans Affairs Medical Center (119), 5901 East Seventh
Street, Long Beach, CA 90822, USA Internet:. mliao21@hotmail
l.com

SOURCE: ASHP Midyear Clinical Meeting, (1999). Vol. 34, Dec PP-150D
(REF).

FILE SEGMENT: IPA

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: IPA 36-1179444

ENTRY MONTH: 199911

AB IPA COPYRIGHT: ASHP The risk for recurrent cardiovascular event can be
reduced through pharmacotherapy and lifestyle modifications described by
the ABCS: aspirin; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ***beta***
- ***blockers*** ; ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents;
smoking cessation. Despite evidence supporting lower morbidity and
mortality while adhering to the ABCS, there is a large gap between
recommended and implemented treatments. The objectives of this randomized,
prospective study are to evaluate current adherence with the ABCS in both
the cardiology and primary care clinic, develop and implement an assist
model that will shorten the treatment gap, and evaluate the impact of the
program on treatment compliance. Fifty patients with coronary artery
disease were randomly selected using computer generated ICD9 codes.
Baseline adherence to the ABCS was similar to the national average. After
implementing the assist model, pharmacotherapy was optimized.

AB . . . recurrent cardiovascular event can be reduced through
pharmacotherapy and lifestyle modifications described by the ABCS:
aspirin; angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors; ***beta*** -
blockers ; ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents; smoking
cessation. Despite evidence supporting lower morbidity and mortality while
adhering to the ABCS, there is a large gap. . .

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 13 IFIPAT COPYRIGHT 2001 IFI DUPLICATE 2

AN 3223454 IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB

TITLE: PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS AND MEDICAMENTS FOR THE
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION;
ADMINISTRATION OF 6 MG/KG/DAY OF AN ORGANIC NITRATE
TO AN INDIVIDUAL TO MAINTAIN OR IMPROVE ENDOTHELIAL
FUNCTION

INVENTOR(S): Kojda; Georg, Koln, DE

Noack; Eike Albrecht, Neuss, DE

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ISIS PHARMA GmbH, Zwickau, DE

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J

AGENT: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5973011	19991026
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 1996-721465	19960927
EXPIRATION DATE:	27 Sep 2016	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 1994-4410997	19940330
	DE 1995-DE421	19950328
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 5973011	19991026
DOCUMENT TYPE:	UTILITY	
FILE SEGMENT:	CHEMICAL	
MICROFILM REEL NO:	008336	FRAME NO: 0823
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	

AB The present invention describes the use of nitric-oxideliberating or

transferring compounds, stimulators of endogenous NO formation, as well as stimulators of guanylate cyclase, for prevention, treatment and elimination of endothelial dysfunctions and the diseases accompanying these dysfunctions or caused by them, as well as the use of said compounds to produce pharmaceutical products for the cited areas of application.

CLMN 7
ACLM . . . 4 wherein the active compound to treat cardiovascular diseases is selected from the group consisting of ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***reducers***, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid reducers, peripheral vasodilators and thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-121439 [10] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-035644
TITLE: New nitric acid ester derivatives of pentaerythritol - useful as vasodilators, endothelial protective or platelet aggregation inhibiting agents, and as agents against oxidative stress.
DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): CAWELLO, A; DREWS, R; MEESE, C O; PAAR, F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARMA GMBH; (SCHW-N) SCHWARZ PHARMA AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 85
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
ZA 9809357	A	19981230	(199910)*		38
DE 19745622	A1	19990422	(199922)		
WO 9920638	A1	19990429	(199924)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL					
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD					
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD					
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA					
UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9915548	A	19990510	(199938)		
EP 1023307	A1	20000802	(200038)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT					
RO SE SI					
DE 19881521	T	20001012	(200052)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
ZA 9809357	A	ZA 1998-9357	19981014
DE 19745622	A1	DE 1997-19745622	19971016
WO 9920638	A1	WO 1998-DE3031	19981016
AU 9915548	A	AU 1999-15548	19981016
EP 1023307	A1	EP 1998-959730	19981016
		WO 1998-DE3031	19981016
DE 19881521	T	DE 1998-19881521	19981016
		WO 1998-DE3031	19981016

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9915548	A Based on	WO 9920638
EP 1023307	A1 Based on	WO 9920638
DE 19881521	T Based on	WO 9920638

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1997-19745622 19971016

AN 1999-121439 [10] WPIDS

AB ZA 9809357 A UPAB: 19990310

Nitric acid ester derivatives of pentaerythritol of formula
(R1)(R2)C(R3)-ONO2 (I) are new: R1-R3 = CH2-ONO2, CH2-OR4 or CH2-R5; and
at least 1 of R1-R3 = CH2-R5; R4 = H or 1-3C alkanoyl; R5 = glycoside
radical having the alpha - or beta -configuration on C-1 of a

monosaccharide optionally with 1-3C alkanolic or mineral acid fully or partly O-acylated; a uronic acid optionally with 1-3C alkanolic or mineral acid fully or partly O-acylated; a 1-3C alkyluronic acid ester optionally with 1-3C alkanolic or mineral acid fully or partly O-acylated. Use of (I) and compositions containing (I) are also claimed.

USE - (I) are as vasodilators, endothelial protective or platelet-aggregation inhibiting agents, and as agents against oxidative stress in vessels and tissues. (I) can be used in combination with known cardiovascular therapeutic agents, e.g. ACE inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, anti hypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators or platelet aggregation inhibitors. (I) are also useful in chemical synthesis and analysis.

Dwg.0/0

AB

vessels and tissues. (I) can be used in combination with known cardiovascular therapeutic agents, e.g. ACE inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, anti hypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators or platelet aggregation inhibitors. (I) are also useful in chemical.

=> d ibib abs kwic 6-13

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-010294 [01] WPIDS
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-003509
 TITLE: Pentaerythritol derivatives - are useful as vasodilating agents, endothelium-protective agents or platelet aggregation-inhibiting agents.
 DERWENT CLASS: B03 B05
 INVENTOR(S): BROSIG, H; HESS, U; KOENIG, G; WINDECK, A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARMA GMBH
 COUNTRY COUNT: 84
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
ZA 9805064	A	19981028	(199901)*	EN	42
DE 19826781	A1	19981217	(199905)		
WO 9856759	A2	19981217	(199905)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL					
OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE					
GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG					
MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG					
US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9885321	A	19981230	(199920)		
NO 9906128	A	19991210	(200016)		
EP 988282	A2	20000329	(200020)	GE	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT					
RO SE SI					
DE 19880813	T	20000531	(200033)		
CN 1266429	A	20000913	(200062)		
SK 9901695	A3	20001107	(200102)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
ZA 9805064	A	ZA 1998-5064	19980611
DE 19826781	A1	DE 1998-19826781	19980611
WO 9856759	A2	WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
AU 9885321	A	AU 1998-85321	19980611
NO 9906128	A	WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
		NO 1999-6128	19991210
EP 988282	A2	EP 1998-936180	19980611
		WO 1998-DE1635	19980611
DE 19880813	T	DE 1998-19880813	19980611

CN 1266429 A
SK 9901695 A3

WO 1998-DE1635 19980611
CN 1998-808056 19980611
WO 1998-DE1635 19980611
SK 1999-1695 19980611

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9885321	A Based on	WO 9856759
EP 988282	A2 Based on	WO 9856759
DE 19880813	T Based on	WO 9856759

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1997-19725340 19970611

AN 1999-010294 [01] WPIDS

AB ZA 9805064 A UPAB: 19990107

Pentaerythritol derivatives of formula (I), (III), (VI), (VII), (VIII) and (XV) and their salts are new: $(\text{O}_2\text{NOCH}_2)_m\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_n(\text{CH}_2\text{COR}_1)_o(\text{COR}_1)_p$ (I)
 $(\text{O}_2\text{NOCH}_2)_m\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_n(\text{CH}_2\text{COR}_3)_o(\text{COR}_3)_p$ (III)
 $(\text{O}_2\text{NOCH}_2)_m\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_n(\text{CH}_2\text{COR}_5)_o(\text{COR}_5)_p$ (VI) $(\text{HOCH}_2)_q(\text{O}_2\text{NOCH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OR}_6)_s$ (VII)
 $(\text{O}_2\text{NOCH}_2)_m\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_n(\text{CH}_2\text{COR}_7)_o(\text{COR}_7)_p$ (VIII)
 $(\text{HOCH}_2)_q(\text{O}_2\text{NOCH}_2)_r\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{OR}_{14})_s$ (XV) $\text{R}_1 =$ a group of formula (II); $\text{R}_3 =$ a group of formula (IV); $\text{R}_5 =$ (2-carboxyphenyl)oxy or (2-alkoxycarbonylphenyl)oxy; $\text{R}_6 =$ salicyloyl or acetylsalicyloyl; $\text{R}_7 =$ a group of formula (IX); $\text{R}_{14} =$ acyl radical of a compound of formula (X), (XI), (XII), (XIII) or (XIV) (sic); $\text{R}_2 =$ 1-20C alkyl, especially Me, Et, n-Pr, i-Pr, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-octyl, benzyl, cyclohexylmethyl, 4-chlorobenzyl, 4-nitrobenzyl, 2-phenylethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 3-cyclohexylpropyl, 3-phthalimidylpropyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, cinnamyl, 5-ethoxycarbonylbutyl, 3-aminopropyl, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{NHCOCH}_3)\text{COOH}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}(\text{NHCOCH}_3)\text{COOCH}_3$ or 1,6-hexane-bis; $\text{R}_8, \text{R}_9 =$ 1-6C alkyl or $\text{R}_8+\text{R}_9 =$ 1-6C alkylene; $\text{R}_{10} =$ OH, NHR_8R_9 , 1-6C alkoxy, (2-carboxyphenyl)oxy, (2-alkoxycarbonylphenyl)oxy, (1-carboxymethyl-2-dialkylamino)ethoxy, (1-carboxymethyl-2-trialkylammonium)ethoxy, (1-alkoxycarbonylmethyl-2-dialkylamino)ethoxy or (1-alkoxycarbonylmethyl-2-trialkylammonium)ethoxy; m, p, r, s at least 1; $m+n+o+p = 4$; $q+r+s = 4$. Also claimed are compounds of formula (V), (X), (XI) and (XIV) and their salts. $\text{R}_4 =$ H, 1-6C alkanoyl, salicyloyl or acetylsalicyloyl; $\text{R}_{11} =$ NO_2 and for (XV) H, 1-6C alkanoyl, salicyloyl, acetylsalicyloyl or $-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2-\text{NR}_8\text{R}_9$; $\text{R}_{12} =$ 1-6C alkyl, especially Me, Et or n-Pr; $\text{R}_{13} =$ H or 1-6C alkyl; X = an anion or absent if COR_{10} is capable of forming an inner salt.

USE - (I), (III), (V) and (VI) are useful as vasodilating agents, endothelium-protective agents or platelet aggregation-inhibiting agents and can be used in combination with other agents (especially ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, phosphodiesterases or platelet aggregation inhibitors) for the treatment of cardiovascular or vessel diseases.
Dwg.0/0

AB

endothelium-protective agents or platelet aggregation-inhibiting agents and can be used in combination with other agents (especially ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid-lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, phosphodiesterases or platelet aggregation inhibitors) for the treatment of cardiovascular. . .

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-231501 [21] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-322290 [28]

DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-072398

TITLE: New pentaerythritol nitrate ester derivatives - useful as explosives and as pharmaceuticals for treating heart and circulatory conditions.

DERWENT CLASS: B05 E19 K04

INVENTOR(S): HESS, U; BROSIG, H; WINDECK, A

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ISIS-N) ISIS PHARMA GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19641667	A1	19980416	(199821)*	7	
NO 9901622	A	19990604	(199932)		
CN 1239944	A	19991229	(200019)		
SK 9900434	A3	20000214	(200020)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19641667	A1	DE 1996-19641667	19961010
NO 9901622	A	WO 1997-DE2328	19971010
		NO 1999-1622	19990406
CN 1239944	A	CN 1997-180509	19971010
SK 9900434	A3	WO 1997-DE2328	19971010
		SK 1999-434	19971010

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1996-19641667 19961010; DE 1996-19652345 19961217; DE 1997-19726812 19970625

AN 1998-231501 [21] WPIDS

CR 1998-322290 [28]

AB DE 19641667 A UPAB: 20000426

Nitrate esters of formula (I)-(III), their salts and compounds of formula (IV) are new. In (I), R1-R3 = H, OR6, ONO2, OR4 or R5; R4 = COR6 or R10; R5 = PO4R7, PO4R9, SO3R9 or COOR6; R6 = H or 1-6C alkyl; R7 = 1-6C alkylene-R8; R8 = N(R6)2, N+(R6)3 or N+(R6)3 X-; R9 = R6, aryl or N(R6)2; R10 = a 3- or 5-carbonyl residue of a 2,4 and/or 6-optionally substituted 1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid; 1-substituted pyrrolidine-2-carbonyl group; an N-carbonyl residue of a substituted sydnoneimine; CO-CH(NHCOR6)-C(R6)2-S-NO; CO-CH(NH2)-C(R6)2-S-NO or NH-CH(COOR6)-C(R6)2-S-NO; X = halogen or an anion-forming group. The following combinations are excluded: R1-R3 = ONO2; R1 = OH and R2, R3 = ONO2; R1 = R2 = OH and R3 = ONO2; and R1-R3 = OH. In (II), R11 = NO2 acyl, alkyl or alkenyl. In (III), R12 = NO2 or as for R4-R10; n = 0-10. In (IV), each Q is the same and is OH or ONO2.

USE - Pharmaceutical compositions are claimed which contain the above compounds optionally combined with other compounds for the treatment of heart or circulation conditions, especially where the indications are for ACE-inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, or thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors (all claimed). Explosive mixtures containing the compounds are also claimed.

ADVANTAGE - The compounds have improved activity and reduced side effects.

Dwg.0/0

AB

with other compounds for the treatment of heart or circulation conditions, especially where the indications are for ACE-inhibitors, anti-atherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid lowering agents, peripheral vasodilators, or thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors (all claimed). Explosive mixtures containing.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 13 FSTA COPYRIGHT 2001 IFIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999(04):H0648 FSTA FS FSTA

TITLE: Alcohol in the myocardial infarction patient.

AUTHOR: Criqui, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Family & Preventive Med., Univ. of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA

SOURCE: Lancet, (1998) 352 (9144) 1873, 8 ref.

ISSN: 0140-6736.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The study conducted by Muntwyler et al. [See 1999-Ha642], showing decreased mortality as a result of moderate alcoholic beverage consumption in men who have previously had a myocardial infarction, is critically discussed. Aspects considered include: the relatively high reduction in risk of death from non-cardiovascular disease; possible uncontrolled

confounded by lifestyle, medicines or other factors; problems with the selected nature of people participating in cohort studies; the lack of consideration of interaction of alcohol consumption with factors such as .
beta .- ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***reducing***
medicines or aspirin; and problems with low acceptability of use of alcohol as a cardioprotective agent, because of adverse effects of alcohol misuse.

AB . . . nature of people participating in cohort studies; the lack of consideration of interaction of alcohol consumption with factors such as .
beta .- ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***reducing***
medicines or aspirin; and problems with low acceptability of use of alcohol as a cardioprotective agent, because of adverse effects. . .

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 13 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2001 CSA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:100592 LIFESCI

TITLE: Gene therapy for therapeutic myocardial angiogenesis: A promising synthesis of two emerging technologies

AUTHOR: Lee, J.S.; Feldman, A.M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Pittsburgh Heart Institute, G324, PUH, 200 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA

SOURCE: Nat. Med., (19980600) vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 739-741.
ISSN: 1078-8956.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

TREATMENT CODE: General Review

FILE SEGMENT: W3

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Ischemic heart disease due to atherosclerotic narrowing or occlusion of the coronary arteries affects 15 to 20 million Americans and remains the leading cause of death in developed countries. Despite remarkable advances in mechanical (for example, percutaneous angioplasty, stent implantation, bypass surgery) and medical therapy (for example, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, anti-thrombotic agents) of atherosclerotic disease, a large number of patients remain symptomatic because of inadequacies in and limitations of these approaches. Recently, investigators have tested the hypotheses that the ischemia could be attenuated or abrogated by therapeutic angiogenesis. Therapeutic angiogenesis, by stimulating the growth of new vessels that collateralize the affected vessel, in effect producing an auto-bypass of the narrowing or blockage, represents a theoretically attractive and intuitively rational new approach to the problem. Not surprisingly, these efforts have received a large amount of attention from the press, the scientific community, as well as the business community. Although basic research in the field of angiogenesis has provided several potential biologic agents for stimulating vessel growth, significant technical barriers remain in terms of safe and practical local delivery of these agents to the ischemic myocardium. However, recent research efforts have demonstrated that gene therapy may offer unique solutions to these barriers, producing a promising union of two rapidly developing - but relatively untested - fields, and bringing therapeutic angiogenesis in humans one step closer to reality.

AB . . . developed countries. Despite remarkable advances in mechanical (for example, percutaneous angioplasty, stent implantation, bypass surgery) and medical therapy (for example, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents, anti-thrombotic agents) of atherosclerotic disease, a large number of patients remain symptomatic because of inadequacies in and limitations of. . .

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 13 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:16509 ADISALERTS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800737937

TITLE: Quality of life in the ***Beta*** - ***blocker***
Cholesterol - ***lowering*** Asymptomatic Plaque Study

AUTHOR: Hedner E; Halling K

SOURCE: Quality of Life Research (Nov 1, 1998), Vol. 7, pp. 605-606

DOCUMENT TYPE: (Clinical study); Abstract

REFERENCE: Hyperlipidaemia (Index only): Alert no. 4, 1999;
PharmacoEconomics (Index only): Alert no. 4, 1999

FILE SEGMENT: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

TI Quality of life in the ***Beta*** - ***blocker***

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 13 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:246477 PROMT
 TITLE: Noncompliance "Will Cost US Firms \$25 Bill In 1997"
 SOURCE: Marketletter, (5 May 1997) pp. N/A.
 ISSN: 0951-3175.
 LANGUAGE: English
 WORD COUNT: 603

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Arthritis sufferers are the leading patient group not refilling their prescriptions, says Xpand Rx, a new IMS database product which measures prescribed drug therapy patient noncompliance. IMS marketing vice president Bob Merrold said the data showed almost 70% of all antiarthritic prescriptions are never refilled, and that of the prescriptions that are refilled, the average patient takes 50% too long to obtain the refill. Failure to follow prescribed therapy regimens is common in many leading therapeutic classes, IMS data shows. Others in the top 10 noncompliance rankings are estrogen/progesterones, antispasmodics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ***beta*** ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***reducers***, ACE inhibitors, calcium blockers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepine tranquilizers. These categories ranked above or just below 50% in nonpersistence, which IMS defines as prescription refills not actually bought. Antiarthritics, antispasmodics, SSRIs, cholesterol reducers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepines all exceeded 20% in noncompliance or additional time taken to consume purchased prescriptions. Xpand Rx data puts individual-company lost revenues due to nonpersistence over \$1 billion a year, and revenues lost to the industry due to all types of noncompliance at \$25 billion this year. Noncompliance also costs \$100 billion in health care and productivity, notes a recent report. While managed care is dominant in many US states, it still pays for under half the prescriptions in 21 states. IMS' Retail Method-of-Payment Report says third-party managed-care sources accounted for \$42.5 billion, or 58.5%, of all retail drug sales in 1996, cash payments made up 29.3% and Medicaid 12.3%. Third-party sources led, with 55% of all dispensed prescriptions (1.2 billion) for the full year, with cash sources accounting for 33.4% and Medicaid for 11.6%. 1996 was the first year that third-party sources accounted for over half of all prescriptions. IMS found that in 29 states over various regions, non-government managed care paid for over half of all retail prescriptions. In states with the highest managedcare percentages (mainly on the East Coast or in the Southwest) the number of prescriptions paid by managed-care organizations was 61%-75%. 21 states had managed-care penetration of under 50%, and the lowest states (eg Alaska, the Dakotas, Montana, Arkansas and Mississippi) had managed-care shares under 40%. THIS IS AN EXCERPT: COPYRIGHT 1997 Marketletter Publications Ltd. (UK) Failure . . . leading therapeutic classes, IMS data shows. Others in the top 10 noncompliance rankings are estrogen/progesterones, antispasmodics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ***beta*** ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***reducers***, ACE inhibitors, calcium blockers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepine tranquilizers. These categories ranked above or just below 50% in nonpersistence, which. . . .

TX Failure . . . leading therapeutic classes, IMS data shows. Others in the top 10 noncompliance rankings are estrogen/progesterones, antispasmodics, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, ***beta*** ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***reducers***, ACE inhibitors, calcium blockers, oral estrogens and benzodiazepine tranquilizers. These categories ranked above or just below 50% in nonpersistence, which. . . .

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 13 ADISALERTS COPYRIGHT 2001 (ADIS)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:65993 ADISALERTS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 800653365
 TITLE: Is there a role for antioxidant vitamins in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases? An update on epidemiological and clinical trials data
 ADIS TITLE: Ascorbic acid, betacarotene, tocopherol: therapeutic use.; Prevention of cardiovascular disorders; Review (37 references)

AUTHOR: Lonh E M; Yusuf S
CORPORATE SOURCE: McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Cardiology (Oct 1, 1997), Vol. 13, pp. 957-965
DOCUMENT TYPE: General Review
REFERENCE: Ischaemic Heart Disease (Summary): Alert no. 1, 1998
FILE SEGMENT: Summary
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 325

TX. . . clinical benefit are recommended. 'These include smoking cessation, a heart-healthy diet, regular exercise and drug therapies such as acetylsalicylic acid, ***beta*** - ***blockers*** , ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** drugs, blood pressure-lowering drugs and angiotensin-converting inhibitors in specific high risk patient groups.'

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 13 BIOSIS \COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:372200 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA94:54250
TITLE: EFFECTS OF VARIOUS DRUGS ON SECONDARY PREVENTION OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION.
AUTHOR(S): ISHIKAWA K; KANAMASA K; HAMA J; OGAWA I; YAMASHITA K; TAKENAKA T; NAITO T; MIYAZAKI T; KAMATA N; ET AL
CORPORATE SOURCE: FIRST DEP. INTERN. MED., KINKI UNIV. SCH. MED., OSAKA, JAPAN.
SOURCE: MED J KINKI UNIV, (1992) 17 (1), 9-21.
CODEN: KDIZDD. ISSN: 0385-8367.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB To examine the efficacy of various drugs to prevent recurrent myocardial infarction, a study was conducted on 1,634 cases with myocardial infarction, who were hospitalized or treated at the out-patient clinic between January 1986 and October 1990. Drugs studied were calcium antagonists, nitrates, antiplatelet agents, beta-blockers, warfarin and cholesterol lowering drugs. The primary endpoint was reinfarction or sudden death. One hundred and seven cases had reinfarction and there were 9 cases with sudden death. The cardiac events were significantly reduced in patients treated with antiplatelet agents among 6 drugs. There were 38 cardiac events in 906 cases (4.2%) in patients treated with antiplatelet agents, while 53 cardiac events in 715 cases (7.4%) in non-treated groups. We consider that the prevention of coronary thrombus formation by antiplatelet agents was effective for secondary prevention of myocardial infarction.

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
WARFARIN ASPIRIN CARDIOVASCULAR-DRUG HEMATOLOGIC-DRUG ***BETA*** -
BLOCKERS ***CHOLESTEROL*** ***LOWERING*** AGENT
PHARMACODYNAMICS

=> s dosag? or formulat?

L17 1676956 DOSAG? OR FORMULAT?

=> s folic or vitamin B

L18 88719 FOLIC OR VITAMIN B

=> s l14 (s) l18

L19 2 L14 (S) L18

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 2 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-22492 DRUGU P T B S
TITLE: Contemporary Recommendations for Evaluating and Treating Hyperlipidemia.
AUTHOR: Perry R S
LOCATION: Fargo, N. Dak., United States
SOURCE: Clin.Pharm. (5, No. 2, 113-27, 1986) 2 Fig. 6 Tab. 134 Ref.
CODEN: CPHADV ISSN: 0278-2677
AVAIL. OF DOC.: College of Pharmacy, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58105, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature
AN 1986-22492 DRUGU P T B S

AB The biochemistry, etiology and evaluation of hyperlipidemia and its treatment are reviewed. Both dietary and drug therapies, with drugs including cholestyramine, colestipol HCl, niacin, probucol, dextrothyroxine Na, neomycin sulfate, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, compactin and mevinolin, are considered. The effects of various drugs on lipid and lipoprotein concentrations and their side effects were discussed.

ABEX Evidence supporting the role of increased cholesterol as an independent risk factor for coronary artery disease has been accumulated, although the role of raised triglyceride concentrations is not certain. Laboratory diagnosis of hyperlipidemia involved repeated measurement of serum or plasma cholesterol and triglyceride. Lipid and lipoprotein concentrations may be adversely affected by p.o. contraceptives, thiazide diuretics and ***beta*** ***blockers*** (perhaps counteracted by labetalol). Prazosin, Ca antagonists and ACE inhibitors e.g. captopril, enalapril, have not been shown to have any important effects. Phenytoin, terbutaline and benzodiazepines may affect HDL-cholesterol. The aims of therapy include the reduction of cholesterol, triglyceride or both and the minimization of side effects. Most patients can be managed with diet alone. When needed, drugs used include bile-acid-binding resins (cholestyramine and colestipol HCl); vitamin K and ***folic*** acid supplements may be needed. These resins, neomycin, dextrothyroxine, clofibrate and gemfibrozil, may alter the absorption of warfarin, digitoxin, digoxin, thyroxine, thiazides and/or iron. Cholestyramine and dextrothyroxine contain tartrazine and should be used cautiously in aspirin-sensitive patients. There is no difference in the ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** effects of dextro- and levo-thyroxine. Propranolol has been suggested to control the cardiac effects of dextrothyroxine. Surgery may be required in patients with severe familial hypercholesterolemia who do not respond to diet or drug therapy. (E25/HLR)

ABEX. . . serum or plasma cholesterol and triglyceride. Lipid and lipoprotein concentrations may be adversely affected by p.o. contraceptives, thiazide diuretics and ***beta*** ***blockers*** (perhaps counteracted by labetalol). Prazosin, Ca antagonists and ACE inhibitors e.g. captopril, enalapril, have not been shown to have any. . . can be managed with diet alone. When needed, drugs used include bile-acid-binding resins (cholestyramine and colestipol HCl); vitamin K and ***folic*** acid supplements may be needed. These resins, neomycin, dextrothyroxine, clofibrate and gemfibrozil, may alter the absorption of warfarin, digitoxin, digoxin, . . . iron. Cholestyramine and dextrothyroxine contain tartrazine and should be used cautiously in aspirin-sensitive patients. There is no difference in the . ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** effects of dextro- and levo-thyroxine. Propranolol has been suggested to control the cardiac effects of dextrothyroxine. Surgery may be required. . .

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:118019 USPATFULL
TITLE: Steroidal glycosides as antihyperlipidemic agents
INVENTOR(S): Kim, Dooseop, Westfield, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5698527	19971216
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-688582	19960730 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Owens, Amelia	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Quagliato, Carol S; Winokur, Melvin	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1307	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Ergostanone derivatives substituted with dissaccharides are cholesterol absorption inhibitors useful in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia and related disorders. These cholesterol absorption inhibitors may be employed alone or in combination with other cholesterol lowering agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM The compounds of this invention may also be administered in combination with other ***cholesterol*** ***lowering*** agents such as those which inhibit an enzymatic pathway in the biosynthesis of cholesterol. Examples of additional active agents which. . . (ACAT) inhibitors; probucol; niacin; fibrates such as clofibrate, fenofibrate, and gemfibrozil; bile acid sequestrants; LDL (low density lipoprotein) receptor inducers; ***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.6 (also known as pyridoxine) and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof such as the HCl salt; ***vitamin*** ***B*** .sub.12 (also known as cyanocobalamin); aspirin; ***beta*** - ***blockers*** ; and anti-oxidant vitamins such as vitamin C and E and beta carotene.

=> s 117 (s) 114

8 FILES SEARCHED...

L20 6 L17 (S) L14

=> d ibib abs kwic tot

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-500307 [45] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-150306

TITLE: Controlled release dosage form for e.g. antiinflammatory drug comprises has water permeable coating controlling influx of water to core comprising osmotic agent and low solubility drug.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 B07

INVENTOR(S): APPEL, L E; CURATOLO, W J; HERBIG, S M; NIGHTINGALE, J A; THOMBRE, A G; NIGHTINGALE, J A S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 27

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1027888	A2	20000816	(200045)*	EN	29
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2000229846	A	20000822	(200045)		24
CA 2298238	A1	20000810	(200052)	EN	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1027888	A2	EP 2000-300572	20000126
JP 2000229846	A	JP 2000-33132	20000210
CA 2298238	A1	CA 2000-2298238	20000209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-119406 19990210

AN 2000-500307 [45] WPIDS

AB EP 1027888 A UPAB: 20000918

NOVELTY - Controlled release dosage form comprises:

(1) a core comprising an osmotic agent and low solubility drug in a solid dispersion in a polymer and
(2) a water permeable coating.

The coating controls influx of water to the core from an aqueous environment to extrude at least part of the core through at least one delivery port to the aqueous environment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Controlled release dosage form comprises:

(1) a core comprising an osmotic agent and a low solubility drug in a solid dispersion in a polymer and
(2) a water permeable coating around the core having at least one delivery port.

The coating controls influx of water to the core from an aqueous environment to extrude at least part of the core through at least one delivery port to the aqueous environment. The coating is non dissolving and non eroding during release of the drug. At least a major part of the drug is amorphous.

USE - Used for treating diseases and disorders.

ADVANTAGE - The controlled release dosage form delivers a low solubility drug with a short elimination half-life which improves drug bioavailability.

Dwg.0/7

TECH. . .

drug comprises an antihypertensive, anxiolytic, anticlotting agent, blood glucose lowering agent, antihistamine, antitussive, antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic agent, antipsychotic agent, cognitive enhancer,

cholesterol ***reducing*** agent, antiobesity agent, autoimmune disorders agent, hypnotic agent, anti-Parkinsonism agent, antibiotic, antiviral agent, antiimpotence agent, antineoplastic, sedative, barbiturate, nutritional agent, ***beta*** - ***blocker***, emetic, antiemetic, diuretic, anticoagulant, cardiotonic, androgen, corticoid, anabolic agent, antidepressant agent, antiinfective agent, coronary vasodilator, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, antifungal, antiprotozoal, . . . antidepressant agent comprises fluoxetine,

paroxetine, venlafaxine, sertraline, (3,6-dimethyl-2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenoxy)-pyridin-4-yl)-(1-ethylpropyl)-amine or 3,5-dimethyl-4-(3'-pentoxy)-2-(2',4',6'-trimethylphenoxy)-pyridine. The glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor comprises (R-(RasteriskSasterisk))-5-chloro-N-(2-hydroxy-3-(methoxymethylamino)-3-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)propyl)propyl)-1H-indole-2-carboxamide or 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1S)-benzyl-3-((3R,4S)-dihydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-(2R)-hydroxy-3-oxopropyl)amide.

Preferred ***dosage*** form: The delivery port comprises pores in the coating or is formed by laser drilling, erosion of a plug of. . . water swellable polymer. The osmotic agent is in a first layer and the solid dispersion is in a second layer.

The ***dosage*** form also comprises a solubility enhancing agent comprising e.g. organic acids or their metal salts, glycerides, polyethylene glycol esters, sorbitan esters or carbonate salts.

The ***dosage*** form provides a maximum concentration of the drug in a use environment that is at least 1.2 times that of a control

dosage form comprising an identical ***dosage*** form containing an equivalent amount of undispersed drug and an area under the curve (AUC) in a use environment that is at least 12.25 times that of a control ***dosage*** form comprising an identical form containing an equivalent amount of undispersed drug. The ***dosage*** form provides a maximum drug concentration in the blood at a tmax which is at least 30 minutes longer but not more than 24 hours longer than the tmax observed for the control ***dosage*** form.

The environment of use is the gastrointestinal tract.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The coating is formed from e.g. polyacrylic acids. . .

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-492338 [44] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-148097

TITLE: Controlled release dosage composition for low solubility drug comprises aqueous soluble cellulosic polymeric matrix containing solid dispersion of drug in cellulosic polymer.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B03 B07

INVENTOR(S): APPEL, L E; CURATOLO, W J; FRIESEN, D T; NIGHTINGALE, J A; THOMBRE, A G; NIGHTINGALE, J A S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 27

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1027887	A2	20000816 (200044)*	EN	26	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2000229888	A	20000822 (200045)		26	
CA 2298245	A1	20000810 (200052)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
-----------	------	-------------	------

EP 1027887 A2
JP 2000229888 A
CA 2298245 A1

EP 2000-300546 20000126
JP 2000-33446 20000210
CA 2000-2298245 20000209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-119400 19990210

AN 2000-492338 [44] WPIDS

AB EP 1027887 A UPAB: 20000913

NOVELTY - Controlled release dosage composition comprises:

(1) a solid dispersion comprising a low solubility drug dispersed in a cellulosic polymer and

(2) an aqueous soluble cellulosic polymeric matrix containing the dispersion.

Most of the drug is amorphous.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(A) a controlled release dosage composition comprising an erodible polymeric matrix containing a solid dispersion comprising low solubility amorphous drug dispersed in an ionizable cellulosic polymer and

(B) a controlled release dosage composition comprising an erodible polymeric matrix containing a solid dispersion comprising low solubility drug dispersed in an ionizable cellulosic polymer having alkylate and ester linked carboxylic acid substituents.

Most of the drug in (B) is amorphous.

USE - Used for treating diseases and disorders.

ADVANTAGE - The composition allows controlled delivery of the drug so that the concentration of drug in an in vitro or in vivo environment is increased and the bioavailability of the drug is increased. The time at which a maximum drug concentration in an in vitro or in vivo environment is obtained is delayed by 0.5-24 hours.

Dwg.0/4

TECH.

drug comprises an antihypertensive, anxiolytic agent, anticlotting agent, blood glucose lowering agent, decongestant, antihistamine, antitussive, antiinflammatory, antipsychotic agent, cognitive enhancer,

cholesterol ***reducing*** agent, antiobesity agent, autoimmune disorders agent, hypnotic agent, anti-Parkinson's agent, antibiotic agent, antiviral agent, antiimpotence agent, antineoplastic, sedative, barbiturate, nutritional agent, ***beta*** - ***blocker***, emetic, antiemetic, diuretic, anticoagulant, cardiotonic, androgen, corticoid, anabolic agent, antidepressant agent, antiinfective agent, coronary vasodilator, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, antifungal, antiprotozoal, . . . agent comprises sildenafil. The blood glucose lowering agent comprises glipizide. The glycogen phosphorylase inhibitor comprises (R-(Rasterisk,Sasterisk))-5-chloro-N-(2-hydroxy-3-(methoxymethylamino)-3-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)propyl)propyl)-1H-indole-2-carboxamide or 5-chloro-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid ((1S)-benzyl-3-(3R,4S)-dihydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-(2R)-hydroxy-3-oxypropyl)amide.

Preferred ***dosage*** form: The ***dosage*** form provides a maximum concentration of the drug in an aqueous in vitro test which is at least 1.5 times that obtained by an identical ***dosage*** composition containing the same amount of undispersed drug. When orally dosed, the

dosage form provides a maximum concentration of drug in blood which is at least 1.25 times that obtained by an identical ***dosage*** composition containing the same amount of undispersed drug. When orally dosed, the ***dosage*** form provides an area under the blood drug concentration versus time plot of the drug which is at least 1.25 times that obtained by an identical ***dosage*** composition containing the same amount of undispersed drug.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The ionizable cellulosic polymer comprises hydroxyethylmethylcellulose acetate phthalate, . . .

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 6 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-06991 DRUGU P B T S

TITLE: Therapy of Hypercholesterolemia with HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitors.

AUTHOR: Prager R

LOCATION: Vienna, Austria

SOURCE: ; WNW044; Wien.Med.Wochenschr. (139, Suppl. 105, 17-20, 1989)

2 Fig. 25 Ref.

AVAIL. OF DOC.: II, Medizinische Universitaetsklinik, Garnisongasse 13,

LANGUAGE: German
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
 FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AN 1990-06991 DRUGU P B T S

AB Use of HMG CoA reductase inhibitors in the therapy of hypercholesterolemias is reviewed, with reference to the mechanism of action and pharmacokinetics of inhibitors such as lovastatin (LV); practical use and indications for combined therapy with LV and drugs such as colestyramine: side effects of LV (including rhabdomyolysis when used in combination with other drugs) and contraindications. LV is effective in decreasing serum cholesterol in patients with both familial and nonfamilial hyperlipidemias, and in type II diabetes. (congress).

ABEX The only HMG CoA reductase inhibitor currently available for clinical use is LV. HMG CoA reductase inhibitors increase expression of LDL receptors (probably in the liver) and hence decrease LDL cholesterol and the risk of coronary heart disease. LV is metabolized to the corresponding beta-hydroxy acid and is excreted in the urine. Metabolism is not affected by ***beta*** - ***blockers*** or digoxin. Combined therapy with LV and colestyramine can decrease LDL cholesterol by 50-60%, and reduced ***dosage*** with LV is possible when used in combination. ***Cholesterol*** ***lowering*** effects of LV have been demonstrated in patients with familial combined hyperlipidemia, familial betalipoproteinemia, and nonfamilial hypercholesterolemia. LV also decreases VLDL and LDL cholesterol (and to a lesser extent triglycerides) in type II diabetics. Monotherapy with LV reversibly increases serum transaminases in 1-2% cases, but side effects are generally minor. However combination of LV with gemfibrozil, fibrozil analogs, lipid-decreasing doses of nicotinic acid, or cyclosporin-type immunosuppressives can cause rhabdomyolysis. Simvastatin and pravastatin are also mentioned. (S67/YC) (Therapie der Hyperlipidemie mit HMG CoA Reduktasehemmern.)

ABEX. . . disease. LV is metabolized to the corresponding beta-hydroxy acid and is excreted in the urine. Metabolism is not affected by ***beta*** - ***blockers*** or digoxin. Combined therapy with LV and colestyramine can decrease LDL cholesterol by 50-60%, and reduced ***dosage*** with LV is possible when used in combination. ***Cholesterol*** ***lowering*** effects of LV have been demonstrated in patients with familial combined hyperlipidemia, familial betalipoproteinemia, and nonfamilial hypercholesterolemia. LV also decreases. . .

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 6 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001027129 EMBASE

TITLE: Results of the low-dose (20 mg) pravastatin GISSI Prevenzione trial in 4271 patients with recent myocardial infarction: Do stopped trials contribute to overall knowledge?.

AUTHOR: Marchioli R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R. Marchioli, GISSI Prevenzione Coordinating Ctr., Consorzio Mario Negri Sud, Via Nazionale, 66030 S. Maria Imbaro (CH), Italy. marchioli@cmns.mnegri.it

SOURCE: Italian Heart Journal, (2000) 1/12 (810-820).
 Refs: 26

ISSN: 1129-471X CODEN: IHJOAM

COUNTRY: Italy

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
 037 Drug Literature Index
 038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Background. The aim of this study was to test the efficacy of a low-dose pravastatin regimen (20 mg daily) in patients with myocardial infarction. Methods. GISSI Prevenzione (GISSI-P) is an open trial on secondary coronary heart disease prevention: 4271 recent acute myocardial infarction patients (.ltoreq. 6 months) with total blood cholesterol .gtoreq. 200 mg/dl were randomized to low-dose ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** treatment (pravastatin 20 mg daily) or no treatment. GISSI-P was started in 1993 and its story was crossed by the publication of the results of similarly designed clinical trials. The publication of 4S results in 1994

prompted the Data Safety and Monitoring Board (DSMB) and the Steering Committee (SC) to change the protocol so that only patients whose total blood cholesterol was < 250 mg/dl could be randomized whilst patients with total blood cholesterol > 250 mg/dl who had already been enrolled in the study had to be re-evaluated and, if appropriate, pharmacologically treated. The DSMB and the SC agreed to stop randomization prematurely in late 1996 after the publication of CARE results. Results. Mean follow-up time was 23.0 \pm 6.7 months (median 24.3 months). The two treatment groups were well matched at baseline. Pharmacological interventions recommended by the protocol were widely prescribed (antiplatelet agents > 90%, *****beta***** - *****blockers***** 42.7%, and ACE-inhibitors 40.2%). Mainly because of the on-course modification of the study protocol, 402/2133 (18.8%) patients in the control group started a *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** treatment during follow-up. Conversely, 296/2138 (13.8%) patients permanently stopped taking their tablets. Side effects, however, were the reason for discontinuing therapy in 57 (2.7%) patients in the pravastatin group, and patient reluctance to continue accounted for most of the remainder. After excluding control patients who had started a *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** treatment during follow-up, the following changes of median lipid concentrations in the control group over the whole course were observed: Total cholesterol -1.9%; LDL cholesterol -2.9%; triglycerides -2.0%; HDL cholesterol +1.4%. The analysis carried out excluding patients randomized to pravastatin treatment and actually not assuming the drug clearly indicated the *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** efficacy of low-dose pravastatin (total cholesterol -12.5%; LDL cholesterol -18.8%; triglycerides -7.9%; HDL cholesterol +3.4%). During the study 256 (6.0%) patients either died or had a non-fatal stroke or a myocardial infarction, 136 (6.4%) in the control group and 120 (5.6%) in the pravastatin group (relative risk 0.90, 95% confidence interval 0.71-1.15, p = 0.41); 160 patients died, 88 (4.1%) in the control group and 72 (3.4%) in the pravastatin group (relative risk 0.84, 94% confidence interval 0.61-1.14, p = 0.26). The few (n = 28) non-cardiovascular deaths were balanced: 16 (0.8%) in the control group and 15 (0.6%) in the pravastatin group. The reduction of cardiovascular events was more evident in the by-treatment analysis, with coronary heart disease deaths being significantly decreased (relative risk 0.60, 95% confidence interval 0.38-0.96, p = 0.04). The overall frequency of adverse events was similar in the two groups. No significant difference between treatment groups was found for total cases of cancer or at any particular site. Conclusions. Despite the decreased statistical power due to its premature stopping, the results of the GISSI-P suggest that a low-dose treatment with pravastatin (20 mg daily) is effective in reducing blood lipids, and underline the importance of long-term compliance with treatments in the search for a maximal effective *****dosage*****. Furthermore, the effects of a statin on total and coronary mortality quantified for the first time in a population exposed to Mediterranean dietary and lifestyle habits are markedly consistent with those obtained in different settings. (Ital Heart J 2000; 1 (12): 810-820).

AB . . . 4271 recent acute myocardial infarction patients (< 6 months) with total blood cholesterol > 200 mg/dl were randomized to low-dose *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** treatment (pravastatin 20 mg daily) or no treatment. GISSI-P was started in 1993 and its story was crossed by the . . . treatment groups were well matched at baseline. Pharmacological interventions recommended by the protocol were widely prescribed (antiplatelet agents > 90%, *****beta***** - *****blockers***** 42.7%, and ACE-inhibitors 40.2%). Mainly because of the on-course modification of the study protocol, 402/2133 (18.8%) patients in the control group started a *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** treatment during follow-up. Conversely, 296/2138 (13.8%) patients permanently stopped taking their tablets. Side effects, however, were the reason for discontinuing . . . group, and patient reluctance to continue accounted for most of the remainder. After excluding control patients who had started a *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** treatment during follow-up, the following changes of median lipid concentrations in the control group over the whole course were observed: . . . +1.4%. The analysis carried out excluding patients randomized to pravastatin treatment and actually not assuming the drug clearly indicated the *****cholesterol***** - *****lowering***** efficacy of low-dose pravastatin (total cholesterol -12.5%; LDL cholesterol -18.8%; triglycerides -7.9%; HDL cholesterol +3.4%). During the study 256 (6.0%) . . . in reducing blood lipids, and underline the importance of long-term compliance with

treatments in the search for a maximal effective ***dosage*** .
Furthermore, the effects of a statin on total and coronary mortality
quantified for the first time in a population exposed. . .

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 6 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2001 Gale Group

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:10589 PROMT

TITLE: 1989: Will FDA Open the Gates for New Drugs?
The pharmaceutical industry expects to see a shake up in
the cardiovascular market in 1989

SOURCE: Medical Marketing & Media, (Jan 1989) pp. 14-24.
ISSN: 0025-7354.

LANGUAGE: English

AB The pharmaceutical industry expects 1989 to see a shake up in the
cardiovascular market, especially in the antihypertensive area.
Beta ***blockers*** will compete with new calcium channel
blockers labeled for the treatment of hypertension, while the FDA is
expected to soon approve of several second generation cardioselective
beta ***blockers*** . This will take away market share from
ICI's Tenormin and Ciba-Geigy's Lopressor. In 1989, there will be new
product introductions for ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents,
anti-infectives, 2 new classes of anti-ulcer drugs, nonsedating
antihistamines, and a new antiarthritic agent. Many more new drug
approvals are expected in 1989 than in 1988. The FDA had approved of only
7 new molecular entities in 1988, although the FDA did approve of a number
of new ***dosage*** forms of FDA-approved drugs. New developments in
the AIDS drugs market; cardiovascular indications' impact; the possible
debut of a new generation of ***beta*** ***blockers*** ; the
consideration of erythropoietin for several disease states; some
anti-infectives and antihistamines waiting for approval; and the FDA's
possible moving on the backlog of NSAIDs are discussed.
The pharmaceutical industry expects 1989 to see a shake up in the
cardiovascular market, especially in the antihypertensive area.
Beta ***blockers*** will compete with new calcium channel
blockers labeled for the treatment of hypertension, while the FDA is
expected to soon approve of several second generation cardioselective
beta ***blockers*** . This will take away market share from
ICI's Tenormin and Ciba-Geigy's Lopressor. In 1989, there will be new
product introductions for ***cholesterol*** - ***lowering*** agents,
anti-infectives, 2 new classes of anti-ulcer drugs, nonsedating
antihistamines, and a new antiarthritic agent. Many more new drug
approvals. . . had approved of only 7 new molecular entities in 1988,
although the FDA did approve of a number of new ***dosage*** forms of
FDA-approved drugs. New developments in the AIDS drugs market;
cardiovascular indications' impact; the possible debut of a new generation
of ***beta*** ***blockers*** ; the consideration of erythropoietin
for several disease states; some anti-infectives and antihistamines
waiting for approval; and the FDA's possible moving. . .

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:132893 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparations and medicaments for the
prevention and treatment of endothelial dysfunction

INVENTOR(S): Noack, Eike Albrecht, Neuss, Germany, Federal Republic
of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kojda, Georg, Koln, Germany, Federal Republic of
ISIS PHARMA GmbH, Zwickau, Germany, Federal Republic of
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5973011	19991026
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-721465	19960927 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4410997	19940330
	WO 1995-DE421	19950328
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Criares, Theodore J.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7	

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

LINE COUNT:

608

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention describes the use of nitric-oxide-liberating or transferring compounds, stimulators of endogenous NO formation, as well as stimulators of guanylate cyclase, for prevention, treatment and elimination of endothelial dysfunctions and the diseases accompanying these dysfunctions or caused by them, as well as the use of said compounds to produce pharmaceutical products for the cited areas of application.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM ***Dosage*** occurs in the corresponding therapeutic doses, which are based on those in which the corresponding active principles are already used. . . much as 500 mg depending on the active ingredient. Daily doses of up to 350 mg are generally sufficient. The ***dosage*** and ***dosage*** range are to be chosen so that therapeutic plasma levels, which are as constant as possible are built up. The. . . individual active ingredients or in combination with each other or with known cardiovascular therapeutics, for example ACE inhibitors, antiatherosclerotics, antihypertensives, ***beta*** - ***blockers***, ***cholesterol*** ***reducers***, diuretics, calcium antagonists, coronary dilators, lipid reducers, peripheral vasodilators, thrombocyte aggregation inhibitors or other substances also used as cardiovascular therapeutics.